THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 15, NO. 3. RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1897. TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE

With your permission

We appoint you a committee of one to ascertain where you can make your spring purchases with best advantage to yourself. We believe that if you investigate the subject thoroughly you will buy here. That is why we suggest this idea to you. We admit our motive is entirely a selfish one, for we expect to gain your trade; but if you can profit by taking our advice you will doubtless pay little attention to the motive which prompts us to offer it. Look where you will, get as many facts and figures as you can, and then come here. We shall be able to convince you that this is the place for you to trade.

Another consignment of the celebrated

Banner Brand.

of Ladies' Wrappers, one of the best makes best fitters, and will give the best satisfaction for the least money.

No. 620 at 75c
No. 434 at 89c
No. 557 at 1.00

All Great Values.

Watch Our Store

next week for the most delightful stock of Wash Goods that it is possible to show. All the new novelties, not from Chicago, but direct from the Eastern manufacturers. This means the loweet prices on high grade goods.

Crusoe's Bargain Dept. Store.

Cash and One Price.

Irvin Gray spent the first of the week in Chicago.

New goods defying competition at the Cash Department Store.

W. D. Johnston, of Osceola Mills, spent Sunday in this city.

Rev. D. C. Savage was in the city Tuesday for a short visit.

Mrs. E. J. Yapp, of Choate, Mich., is in the city, the guest of her parents.

Mrs. Paul Browne is visiting friends in Milwaukee and Chicago this week.

A. W. Shelton was at Wausau last week on business before the circuit judge.

Register your guess on the length of time the candle will burn in Bronson's window.

Mrs. M. Marquardt, who has been seriously ill for the past week with la grippe, is on the gain.

New shades of fashionable spring dress goods—the very latest, just received. Call and look them over.

IRVIN GRAY.

The first thing you thould do is to drop this paper and then drop into the Cash Department Store and get a new hat.

Miss Edith Kelley, who has been visiting relatives in the southern part of the state for the past six weeks, returned home Saturday.

E. C. Vessey left for Barron last Friday on a prospecting tour for beef, pork, provisions, etc., for the firm of Vessey & Hardell.

The installation of officers for Rhinelander Chapter No. 174, Royal Arch Masons, will be held at the lodge rooms tomorrow evening.

Words are as weak as water when it comes to telling how terrible a tumble prices on clothing have taken at the Cash Department Store.

S. G. Staples, a lumberman, who transacted business here about two weeks ago, was stricken with insanity Tuesday morning in a room in the Great Northern hotel, Chicago.

W. C. Ogden returned last night from his Washington visit. He reports having had an enjoyable time Saw all the big men and did not see a fight or hear a harsh word spoken. He is well pleased with the trip.

Chas. Brown is laid up this week with a severe attack of rheumatism.

Ladies look over the new goods at Gray's. You will see something to your liking there, and it will be up-to date.

Look over the new spring line of silks and dress goods at Gray's. A fine assortment of the very latest designs just received.

Found—Coon skin mitten, on road leading from Tripp's to Brown's farm. Owner may have same by calling at this office and paying for this item.

E. Thielman, representing the Tidd Tanning Co., of Merrill, was in the city yesterday looking for hides. He contracted for a large number from Vessey & Hardell.

MARRIED—At Chicago, February 23, 1897, Mr. J. A. Germond, of this city, and Miss Myrtle D. Millward, of Smith Mills, P. A. The couple will make their home on the groom's farm in the Town of Pelican.

Those who attended the Congregational church last Sunday morning were well pleased with the sermon of Rev. Geo. H. Kemp, who filled the pulpit for that day. Rev. Kemp is a logical and pleasing talker. He was greeted by a full church.

John Curran, Archie Slevwright, Prescott Calkins and D. H. Walker comprised a party which left Tuesday night for Crandon to act as witnesses in a case before the circuit court, which convened there on that day.

"The Philosopher," Number 2, is on our table. The number is as neat and tasty as its predecessor and is gotten up to interest any purchaser. Messrs. Van Vetchen and Ellis, the publishers, get up a very entertaining book and it should be read by everyone who appreciate a good thing in the line of reading. The Philosopher can be obtained at all news stands.

You may taste the pleasure of being a discoverer any day by exploring our store. Every avenue of travel is open from 7:30 a.m. to 8 p.m. You'll find, if you come, many things new to you. What's better you may possess them at small expense if you wish to.

CRUSOE'S BARGAIN DEP'T STORE.

Read ad. of the Cash Department Store.

C. S. Pierce, of Milwaukee, land agent for the C. & N. W. R'y, was in the city on business Tuesday.

The Misses Vaughan, accompanied by Miss Inez Van Tassel, spent Sunday at McNaughton with relatives.

John Barnes was down town last Saturday for the first time since his illness. Although weak he does not appear much the worse for the siege.

J. E. Hilber finished his spruce contract this week. He put in seven hundred cords for the Pulp Wood Supply Co., of Appleton. His camps were at Malvern, south of the city.

The past three days have been pleasant and the snow is not as plentiful as it was, owing to the sun which has been out in all its glory. We have a great plenty of "the beautiful" yet, however, and can get along nicely.

Frank Long, who appeared here last year in "The Middleman" with the Moore & Long Co., which played a week stand at the Grand Opera House, is now at the head of a company of his own, which will appear in this city next month. Joe Santry, advanceman for the company, will be here shortly to arrange dates.

There will be a meeting of the Secretaries of the Agricultural Societies of Wausau, Antigo, Rhinelander, Ironwood, Ashland, Superior and Duluth at Rhinelander March 16, relative to forming a circuit to advertise and claim dates and such other matters as may be necessary to make this one of the best circuits for our County Fair next fall.

Pastor Geo. A. Cressey will preach next Sunday at the Baptist church. Text for 10:30 "Give us this day our daily bread." Evening topic, "Three reasons why so many young men in Rhinelander are not Christians." All the young men are invited to send the pastor their three reasons, and they will be read Sunday evening no names being made public. If preferred sign no names.

When you shop with us by mail you obviate the discomfort occasionally incident to personal shopping. Distance is now no barrier to successful shopping. A mail-order trial with us will soon convince you of this fact. It's business we want, and being satisfied with small profits, and larger returns, we thus can, do and will save money for those who patronize our store.

CRUSOE'S BARGAIN DEP'T STORE.

Porter Foster, of Merrill, was the guest of Ed. Rogers and family over Sunday. Mr. Foster is an experienced mill man and while here was engaged as superintendent for Brown Bros. Lumber Co. He will have charge of the saw mill during the coming season. Mr. Foster conducted the H. W. Wright mill at Merrill for four seasons and was also superintendent for A. H. Stange. Recommendations of the most satisfactory order were received from the above firms.

J. F. Jensen, of Harshaw, was in town Monday with two lynx scalps which he received a bounty on from the county. He trapped them on Little Bearskin Lake. Mr. Jensen has brought in many wolf and wild cat scalps since his residence in the above named section, which dates from the time the C. M. & St. P. road built through there He understands the characteristics of wild animals thoroughly and captures many of them.

C. N. Johnson, publisher of the Merrill Advocate, got out an evening edition of that paper last Thursday in honor of President McKinley's inauguration. Complete details covering that event were published and the edition was pertinently illustrated with cuts of important happenings. Should sufficient patronage be extended the edition will be regularly published each evening. We wish Brother Johnson success in his new undertaking.

The Ladies Aid Society of St. Mary's Catholic congregation have arranged for a grand entertainment and musicale to be given in St. Mary's church on St. Patrick's Day (Wednesday evening, March 17.) Some of the best local talent have promised to take an active part and Rev. P. L. Gasper, Dean of Wausau, with a $250 Calcium Light machine will show a great variety of beautiful and interesting scenes. Watch posters. Admission 15 and 25 cents. You are cordially invited to attend.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

Judge C. V. Bardeen and prominent Masons from the southern part of the state will arrive in the city tomorrow to install the new officers of Rhinelander Chapter No. 74, R. A. M. The installation will be held in the Masonic lodge rooms. A banquet will be served in the Harrigan building on Brown street after the ceremonies.

Superintendent Sutton has been busily engaged this week thawing out the frozen fire hydrants. Several were found in need of his service. Owing to a newly discovered system it was unnecessary to hire an engine this year to generate steam. The hydrant was closed and a fire built around it. As steam was raised it was forced through the ice down into the main. The new way is much more economical than the old, and worked satisfactorily.

Robt. G. Ingersol, the noted lecturer, was attacked by a robber while on his way to the Columbia theatre, at Chicago last Saturday night. The man told him he wanted some of his money and made efforts to force Ingersol into the shadow of a dark doorway. He didn't do it. He got a left hander in the eye and a right on the point of the jaw, and the orator went on his way to the theatre as if nothing had happened. The footpad was some time coming to his senses, and will undoubtedly look twice at his man in the future before endeavoring to use force.

Death of E. E. Arnold.

Word was received here Tuesday announcing the sad death at Minneapolis of E. E. Arnold, who left here about two weeks ago to receive treatment in one of the hospitals there for nervous prostration. Mrs. Arnold has hosts of friends in this city, and she has their fullest sympathy in her great bereavement. Particulars as to the funeral were not received.

Injured at Wausau.

We learn from the Merrill Advocate as we go to press that G. W. Bishop sustained a fractured limb and was otherwise injured at Wausau yesterday while going down a stairway of the Record printing office. Editor Wheelock, of that paper, was also seriously injured and was taken to the hospital unconscious. The accident was occasioned by the supports of the roof over the stairway giving way and letting down several tons of ice and snow upon the men, burying them completely.

LATER—A telegram from Wausau states that there is no truth in the report.

The Papers Served.

Attorney Jerome R. North, of Green Bay, left for Crandon, Forest county, Monday to have papers served on the town treasurer of Forest county and on Sam Shaw, district attorney of the county and the board of supervisors. The papers served on Shaw and the supervisors charge them with conspiracy The matter will get into circuit court at the next session held at Crandon. Judge Goodland, of this city, presides in that county. The Forest county tax case in which the above action had its origin was tried in this city a few months ago and attracted much attention both here and elsewhere.—Appleton Post.

Caught at His Game.

J. E. Engels was sentenced to thirty days in the county jail last Thursday by Municipal Judge Browne. Engels came to the city a short time ago and betook himself to the hotel of James Lamonty. Under his arm was a carefully wrapped up package which he informed Mr. Lamonty contained a number of coupon books, worth two dollars and a half each. The package was deposited in a safe place and Engels was installed in the hotel. Money was a scarce article with the new arrival and in the course of time he drew checks for various small amounts, signing them with his name. Mr. Lamonty accepted one of these for a bar bill. There was a clause on the check however, so worded that payment was not to be demanded until a certain draft, in his favor, was paid in. This clause was rather a cute piece of work on Engel's part, and will prevent a more serious charge being brought against him.

Mr. Lamonty became suspicious after a few days and examined the package before mentioned. When he saw what it contained he was mad. What was represented as coupon books was nothing more than coal cinders, worth absolutely nothing at all. The judge was interviewed. Engels was arrested, and is now "doing time" in the jail.

Prof. Freeman's Lecture.

No instruction is of more valuation than that which enlightens and stimulates an intelligent love of country and its institutions. And nothing could so fittingly follow the inauguration of a new President as a patriotic lecture.

The subject chosen by Prof. Freeman for his lecture on Friday evening, "Sherman, the last hero of the War," was a happy one. No better object lesson could be found to represent the highest ideal of citizen and soldier than Gen. Sherman. The fact he refused to be President, when he could easily have had the office is perhaps the best proof of Sherman's greatness of soul. His letter resigning the Presidency of the Louisiana Military school will enshrine him in the memory of all true patriots for all time to come. His "March to the Sea" stamps him as one of the greatest General's of history. These episodes of General Sherman's career were all duly emphasized by the lecturer.

The lecturer's descriptions of the battle of Kenesaw mountains and other battle scenes were gems of their kind and have been rarely equalled. Such subjects treated with such force and eloquence are invaluable as it aids to the binding up and maintenance of an intelligent love of country and an appreciation of its institutions.

School Notes.

The attendance at Prof. Freeman's lecture was not so large as had been expected, but so many are ill that we feel the number present showed a commendable interest in the lecturer and his subject. The lecture was very interesting and not long enough to be tiresome.

A new department is to be opened on the North Side. This is to be a beginners' school. Miss Blanche Owen has been appointed teacher.

Miss Lloyd and Mrs. Dean have been on the sick list, but both are in school this week.

Among the new books in the reference library is a set of Dicken's works containing several hundred engravings from the original editions. These illustrations were approved by Dickens and the introductions were written by Chas. Dickens Jr. These books are from Macmillan & Co.

Solid Geometry has been added to the program this week.

"Resolved that Immigration to the United States should be prohibited for ten years" is the question for debate March 19. This week all are invited to listen to a discussion of the public services of Webster and Clay.

Someone has taken Vol. V. of Johnston's Cyclopedia. If he persists in keeping this volume, he should come and get the whole set.

This week ends the sixth month of the school year.

Lincoln's Inauguration.

The contrast in the condition of the country between the time of Lincoln's first inauguration and that of President McKinley is said to be vividly portrayed in an article by Stephen Fiske for the March Ladies' Home Journal. In telling of "When Lincoln was First Inaugurated" Mr. Fiske graphically describes Mr. Lincoln's journey from Springfield, Illinois, to Washington, and the incidents of the inauguration and the attendant festivities. There were grave fears that Lincoln would be assassinated as he rode in the inaugural procession to the Capitol, and every possible precaution was taken for his safety. Mr. Fiske will recall the safeguards placed around the President. Special officers and detectives in citizens' clothes were stationed in numbers among the crowds that lined the sidewalks, and sharpshooters occupied positions of vantage on housetops, etc., along the route of parade. The military escort of the President-elect was heavily armed, ready to promptly meet any hostile demonstrations, and the crowds were kept a distance from the President's carriage—so far that they could not distinguish Mr. Lincoln from Mr. Buchanan, who rode beside him. The police were instructed to arrest all persons making opprobrious threats against Mr. Lincoln, or uttering disloyal sentiments. The tension was great and the whole country was in a state of suppressed excitement.

To the Ladies.

I have thoroughly perfected myself in the art of manicuring, shampooing, treating the face, massage, etc., and am prepared to carefully attend to all work in this line. The patronage of the ladies of Rhinelander is respectfully solicited.

MRS. ELLA RICE.

Sugar Beet Facts.

Can sugar beets be successfully grown in Oneida County?

Experiments on beets raised in Waupaca county, in this state, show an average of sugar in the price of nearly fourteen per cent. while the average in the balance of the state was less than 12½ per cent.

Now our soil is stronger than that of Waupaca, but otherwise the same and, it cannot be doubted, would produce even a better grade of beets than that county, as it produces better root crops of other kinds.

Would it be a safe thing to engage in the raising of sugar beets?

France has 250 sugar beet factories and Germany over 300.

Three-fifths of the sugar used by mankind is made of sugar beets. Sugar is as much a staple as flour and in many a family the sugar bill is bigger than the flour bill. Ten tons to the acre is not a large crop of sugar beets. At $4 a ton this would amount to $40 an acre.

A very important factor in the beet sugar industry would be transportation. In the raising of corn, wheat, fruits and potatoes the cost of long transportation must be considered. We need the beet sugar factories in our midst to supply the local demand, and for years the cost of transportation would be merely nominal.

How should beets be planted? As soon as the frost is out of the ground break the ground four inches deep. Drill the seed one to two inches deep, in rows twenty to thirty inches apart. Thin to one vigorous plant every five to eight inches, according to the strength of the soil. A hoe or hand cultivator should be employed as soon as the plants are large enough to cultivate. As the beet grows you should plow deeper and hill up the more. Keep the roots well protected from the heat of the sun. The hilling up prevents the leaves from spreading, which must be done to prevent the sugar from being drawn out of the beet. When the beet is ripe the lower edge of the leaves will show a yellow color. After digging the beets cut the tops off squarely at the base of the leaves, pile them in the field one or two wagon loads at a time, cover them with leaves to protect them from the sun or load and haul them dried to factory.

Let every farmer raise at least a few beets the coming season and demonstrate what we can do with sugar beets on our soil and we will get a factory near Rhinelander.

We clip the following from the Wausau Record, in relation to a meeting held at that place last Saturday to organize a beet sugar society:

In response to a call issued by T. W. Clark, and published in the local newspapers, about ninety farmers assembled at the court house Saturday to discuss the beet sugar problem, and to ascertain what could be done in regard to securing a guarantee from the farmers of this county to produce a certain amount of beets each year, or rather to plant a certain number of acres to beets.

The meeting was called to order by T. W. Clark, who called upon M. H. Barnum for a few remarks. Mr. Barnum responded by giving the substance of a lecture by Prof. Henry recently delivered upon this subject and offered for distribution a number of pamphlets on this question. He stated that the way to get a factory here was to raise beets, and then explained how nothing need be lost as the beets made excellent food for animals, were easy to grow and kept well.

An informal discussion followed, Albert Wendorf and others who have raised this kind of beets, giving their views on the matter. Mr. Wendorf stated that he sent samples of beets raised on his farm to Washington and was informed by the government chemist that they were among the best raised in this country, containing a very large percentage of sugar. He had fed them to his cattle and considered them excellent food.

In order for a factory to do a paying business it would need a guarantee of about 20,000 tons of beets per year, for which about $4 per ton could be paid.

A branch of the American Sugar Growers' Society was then organized with the following charter members: C. J. Winton, T. W. Clark, S. S. Messerry, George Worden, M. C. Thorn, J. M. Smith, J. C. Gebhardt, Carl Weinkauf, Franz Tisch and J. T. James.

About 40 farmers pledged themselves to devote certain space on their farms to the raising of sugar beets this year, to demonstrate what can be done in this county. The average amount each man agreed to utilize for this purpose was about one acre.

To the Voters of the Town of Pelican.

I hereby declare myself a candidate for the office of town treasurer of said town, and if elected will furnish the necessary bonds and fulfil the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

THOMAS O'HARE SR.

NEW NORTH.

REINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN.

THERE are in the United States 110 apiarian societies, eight journals devoted to bee culture, 13 steam factories kept constantly manufacturing materials for the 500,000 bee culturists, and the annual product of honey in the United States is 63,594,185 pounds.

THE yearly consumption of sugar in the United States is about 2,000,000 tons, or 4,000,000,000 pounds, which is equivalent to about 60 pounds for every man, woman and child in the country. The quantity of salt consumed is about 1,000,000 tons, or 2,000,000 pounds less than the weight of the sugar used.

MCKINLEY is the first president to have a "Mc" to his name. It is a singular fact, considering the prominence of the Scotch and Irish blood among the American people, that not a single "Mc" has served as president, vice president or speaker. Several "Macs," however, have served in the cabinet.

A FINNISH college was recently established in Hancock, Mich., under the auspices of the American Synod of the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran church. Rev. J. K. Nikander, the president of the synod, is at the head of the college, which, though small as yet, will probably soon become a large institution.

THE owner of the Kentucky farm on which Lincoln was born wants to sell it to the government for $50,000. The log cabin standing there is said to be the original, but the relics with which it is filled are thought to be spurious articles palmed off by the neighbors. The farm of 112 acres was recently bought for $3,000.

THE women of New Orleans, having succeeded in raising enough money to place in good condition the grounds about the Jackson monument on the battlefield of Chalmette—historic ground of the war of 1812—have now made a public appeal for a sufficient amount to complete the shaft of brick and marble and restore the broken base.

THERE is said to be no art in so-called lion taming but the art of terrorism, and no rule but that of keeping the lions' stomachs full and their minds cowed. There never has been and there never will be an appeal made to the lion's intelligence, because the limited quantity of that quality which he possesses is entirely dominated by his ferocity.

A CURIOUS fact in relation to Spanish titles is of interest to unmarried American men. When a man weds a Spanish woman of title, he takes that title. Titles descend through the female line also. Upon marrying a Spanish duchess an untitled husband would be created a duke and grandee, and by purchasing a property with an annual rental of $10,000 would have a seat in the senate for life.

TRAVELING in a private car is a luxury that may now be enjoyed upon most American railroads by one who will pay 18 railway fares, and for 18 berths, and bear the cost of the cook, meat and drink; but it is most frequently enjoyed, free of cost, by those who can perfectly well afford to pay for it. The charms of this method of getting about may be greatly overrated, and I have one friend who rides in a special car and tells me that to travel in that way is not always agreeable.

WARDEN SAGE, of Sing Sing prison, recently received a large box filled with oddly twisted metal rings from a manufacturing concern in Connecticut with the request that the contents be distributed among the convicts to employ their minds in their enforced idleness. The queer shaped contrivances were a puzzle known by a catchy name, and the trick is to put two of the rings together and then get them apart again. The same firm contributed other kinds of puzzles for the same purpose.

WISCONSIN has at this late day 9,000 Indians. One half of these speak enough English for the purposes of ordinary conversation, and more than one-third read the English language. Practically all wear the citizens' dress. They are fast learning to recognize the legality of the marital relations. Eighty-five per cent of them are engaged in pursuit of civilized life; ten per cent. in hunting, fishing, root-gathering and the like; only five per cent. live exclusively on government rations.

An accident on the English coast, near Gravesend, between the coal barge True Love and the schooner Gravesend) brought to light the fact that the former vessel was built in Philadelphia in 1794, and is probably the oldest vessel afloat. She was formerly the bark True Love, and was built in Kensington 133 years ago. Her timbers are of live oak and she is believed to have been sound and stanch until she was run down by the Gravesend. No vessel has been afloat so many years as the True Love and probably none ever will be.

It has been England's unique boast that the sun never sets on her empire. There is a period in the year from June 1 to July 12, when the land of America's great republic enjoys the same distinction. The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has estimated that at Point Barrow, the northernmost point of Alaska, there is continuous daylight for 84 days in the year, from May 10 to August 2, approximately, and that from about June 1 to July 12, in each year, the sun rises on one day at West Quoddy Headlight, Maine, before it has set at Cape Wrangell, Alten Island, Alaska.

OUR PRESIDENT.

William McKinley, of Ohio, Takes the Oath of Office.

Brief Description of the Ceremonies—The Inaugural Address—Hobart Is Also Inaugurated.

Washington, March 4.—The nation greets its new ruler, President William McKinley. The nation bids godspeed to its past ruler, Private Citizen Grover Cleveland, who for the second time has retired from its service as its chief executive and has again entered upon a private career. At noon to-day William McKinley, of Ohio, took the oath of office as president of the United States for the term of four years which is to come to an end March 4, 1901.

A few minutes before Mr. McKinley assumed the duties of his high office Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, in the presence of the senate and house, took the oath of office as vice president of the United States, becoming by virtue thereof ex-officio presiding officer of the senate. This function took place quietly in the senate chamber.

A Grand Spectacle.

The spectacular features attending the inauguration were, if anything, more imposing than any which have been witnessed at former like ceremonies. The inaugural parade was composed of between 12,000 and 20,000 men taken from the ranks

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

of the military, naval and civic organizations. Fully 20,000 people were massed in front of the senate wing of the capitol and witnessed the administration of the oath to President McKinley and listened to his masterly inaugural address.

At night the gorgeous inaugural ball was given in the pension building, the immense promenade and dancing floor being packed with participants. At night also occurred the grand pyrotechnical display and illumination of the city.

The Decorations.

Most effective were the decorations in which the city had clothed itself in honor of the occasion. Public buildings, business blocks and private residences were gayly and attractively attired with the national colors entwined in almost every conceivable shape, while thousands of flags floated from every desirable point. The reviewing stand in front of the white house, from which President McKinley and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland and a host of distinguished personages witnessed the procession, was a handsome pavilion—an architectural creation in white and gold.

McKinley Goes to the White House.

During the forenoon, escorted by the senate committee, President-elect McKinley drove from his temporary quarters at the Ebbitt house to the executive mansion to pay his respects to the retiring president. He was received and welcomed by President Cleveland and his cabinet in one of the handsome state apartments. Then the two distinguished men descended the white house steps and together entered a four-horse carriage, Mr. Cleveland sitting to the right, and, amid the booming of cannon, the clatter of cavalry, the deep, horse rumble of artillery, the measured tread of many columns of infantry and the blare of innumerable bands, the march to the capitol began. In another four-horse carriage following the president rode Vice President-elect Hobart and the senators

VICE PRESIDENT HOBART.

deputed to escort him to the scene of his future duties. Then, in a long stream of carriages, came the distinguished guests. The president's personal escort was Troop A, of Cleveland, O., 80 cavalrymen mounted on coal black chargers and, still more interesting, a detachment of grizzled veterans from the Twenty-third Ohio volunteers, Maj. McKinley's old regiment.

THE PARADE.

Formation of the Escort to and from the Capitol.

The inaugural parade was given under the leadership of Gen. Horace F. Porter, who was the grand marshal, with a strong force of aids. A rough total of the number of regulars and militia soldiers and sailors in line shows an aggregate of 11,000 to 12,000. The escort of President McKinley numbered about 8,000. The civic organizations are estimated at about 12,000. The escort to the president from the executive mansion to the capitol was the first division of the parade forces. The escort from the capitol to the executive mansion was composed of one military and one civic grand division, subdivided into divisions and brigades. The final arrangement for the escort from the white house to the capitol provided for a parade in the following order:

Platoon of Mounted Police.
Governor's Island Band.
Grand Marshal Horace Porter, staff and aids.
Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army, Marshal of the First Brigade.
Battalion of United States Engineers.
Seventeenth Infantry.
United States Foot Artillery.
Regiment of Marines.
Battalion of Seamen.
Battery of Light Artillery.
Squadron of Artillery.
Troop A, of Cleveland, O., personal escort to the President-elect.
President Cleveland and President-elect McKinley in their four-horse coach.
Detachment of Veterans of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers.
Vice President-elect Hobart and the Senate Committee of Arrangement.
Members of the Cabinet.
The Major General commanding the Army.
The senior Admiral of the Navy.
Col. Cecil Clay, Marshal of the Second Brigade.
District of Columbia National Guard.

Salute of Artillery.

A national salute of 21 guns was fired when President Cleveland left the white house in company with Maj. McKinley for the capitol and another salute of 21 guns announced that they had entered the capitol. One gun was fired when Maj. McKinley took the oath of office and a national salute of 21 guns at the conclusion of the inaugural, when President McKinley and Mr. Cleveland began their return march to the white house, and the same number of guns when the tour was made.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Synopsis of President McKinley's Remarks After Taking the Oath.

The president began his address by an appeal to God and his fellow countrymen for guidance and support in the performance of his duties. Of the questions of the day the subject of currency reform was given first place in the address. After stating the position of the country's industrial system, he said: "Our financial system needs some revision; our money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put on an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. Our currency should continue under the supervision of the government. The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the government and a safe balance in the treasury. Therefore I believe it necessary to devise a system which, without diminishing the circulating medium, or offering a premium for its contraction, will present a remedy for those arrangements which, temporary in their nature, might well in the years of our prosperity have been displaced by wiser provisions. With adequate revenue secured, but not until then, we can enter upon such changes in our fiscal laws as will, while insuring safety and volume to our money, no longer impose upon the government the necessity of maintaining so large a gold reserve, with its attendant and inevitable temptations to speculation."

Financial Reform Needed.

He advises a thorough investigation of our finance law before attempting to amend them, and says:

"If, therefore, congress in its wisdom shall deem it expedient to create a commission to take under early consideration the revision of our coinage, banking and currency laws, and give them that exhaustive, careful and dispassionate examination that their importance demands, I shall cordially concur in such action. If such power is vested in the president, it is my purpose to appoint a commission of prominent, well-informed citizens of different parties, who will command public confidence both on account of their ability and special fitness for the work."

He favors international bimetallism and promises the subject early and earnest attention, and says it will be his constant endeavor to secure it by cooperation with the other great commercial nations of the world. "Until that condition is reached," he continues, "when the parity between our gold and silver money springs from and is supported by the relative value of the two metals, the value of the silver already coined, and of that which may hereafter be coined, must be kept constantly at par with gold by every resource at our command."

He advises economy in the administration of the government, and insists upon the resumption of the policy of decreasing in place of increasing the public debt, and the proper and liberal provision for the soldiers and sailors and their widows and orphans.

Tariff Legislation Wanted.

He asks for an increased revenue, and says:

"The government should not be permitted to run behind, or increase its debt, in times like the present. Suitably to provide against this is the mandate of duty; the certain and easy remedy for most of our financial difficulties. A deficiency is inevitable so long as the expenditures of the government exceed its receipts. It can only be met by loans, or an increased revenue. While a large annual surplus of revenue may invite waste and extravagance, inadequate revenue creates distrust and undermines public and private credit. Neither should be encouraged. Between more loans and more revenue there ought to be but one opinion. We should have more revenue, and that without delay, hindrance or postponement. A surplus in the treasury created by loans, is not a permanent or safe reliance. It will suffice while it lasts, but it cannot last long while the outlays of the government are greater than its receipts, as has been the case during the past two years. Nor must it be forgotten however much such loans may temporarily relieve the situation the government is still indebted for the amount of the surplus thus accrued, which it must ultimately pay, while its ability to pay is not strengthened but weakened by a continued deficit."

He advises a "pay as you go" policy for the government and recommends the enactment of revenue legislation at the earliest possible date that will permit of this policy. He says of this:

"The people have declared that such legislation should be had as will give ample protection and encouragement to the industries and the development of our country."

In the revision of the tariff he recommends that special attention be given to the reenactment and extension of the reciprocity principle. In closing the subject of finance and tariff revision, he says congress must legislate for business revival.

He condemns lynchings and says they must not be tolerated, "courts—not mobs—must execute the penalties of the law. The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts, and the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our government securely rests."

He scores the trusts and says:

"Immunity should be granted to none who violate the laws, whether individuals, corporations, or communities; and as the constitution imposes upon the president the duty of both its own execution and of the statutes enacted in pursuance of its provisions, I shall endeavor carefully to carry them into effect."

Improved Immigration Laws.

On the subject of immigration, he says our laws should be further improved to the constant promotion of a safer, a better and a higher citizenship. He recommends that the gates of the land be closed to those who are too ignorant to understand or too vicious to appreciate the value of our institutions.

The civil reforms must continue, but the changes should not be performatory or prompted by a zeal in behalf of any party. An enforcement of the civil service laws is promised.

Legislation is recommended in behalf of American merchant marine, which, he says, is now lower both in percentage of tonnage and the number of vessels employed.

The arbitration treaty with Great Britain receives considerable attention and the early action of the senate is urged on it not merely as a matter of policy, but as a duty to mankind. The importance and moral influence of the ratification of such a treaty can hardly be overestimated in the cause of advancing civilization.

In closing this subject the president says:

"It may well engage the best thought of the statesmen and people of every country, and I cannot but consider it fortunate that it was reserved to the United States to have the leadership in so grand a work."

Administration's Foreign Policy.

The foreign policy of the new administration is outlined as follows:

"We have cherished the policy of noninterference with the affairs of foreign governments, wisely inaugurated by Washington, keeping ourselves free from entanglements, either as allies or foes, content to leave undisturbed with them the settlement of their own domestic concerns. It will be our aim to pursue a firm and dignified foreign policy, which shall be just, impartial, ever watchful of our national honor and always insistent upon the enforcement of the lawful rights of American citizens everywhere. We want no wars of conquest; we must avoid the temptation of territorial aggression. A war should never be entered upon until every agency of peace has failed; peace is preferable to war in almost every contingency."

Extra Session of Congress.

He gives a review of the conditions of the country at the present time, the necessity for legislation that will relieve the stress in the industrial and financial fields, the desire of the opposing parties to have the questions settled now, the desire of the common people as evidenced at the late election for action on these questions and says:

"In view of these considerations I shall deem it my duty as president to convene congress in extraordinary session on Monday, the 15th day of March, 1897."

In conclusion the president says:

"I congratulate the country upon the fraternal spirit of the people as it is manifestations of good will everywhere so apparent. The recent election not only most fortunately demonstrated the obliteration of sectional or geographical lines, but to some extent also the prejudices which for years have distracted our councils and marred our true greatness as a nation. The triumph of the people, whose verdict is carried into effect to-day is not the triumph of one section, nor wholly of one party, but of all sections and all the parties. The north and the south no longer divide on the old lines, but upon principles and policies; and in this fact sure by every lover of the country can find cause for true felicitation. Let us rejoice in and cultivate this spirit; it is ennobling and will be both a gain and blessing to our beloved country. It will be my constant aim to do nothing, and permit nothing to be done, that will arrest or disturb this growing sentiment of unity and cooperation, this revival of esteem and affiliation which now animates so many thousands in both the old antagonistic sections, but I shall cheerfully do everything possible to promote and increase it.

"Let me again repeat the words of the oath administered by the chief justice, which, in their respective spheres, so far as applicable, I would have all my countrymen observe: 'I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States.' This is the obligation I have reverently taken before the Lord Most High. To keep it will be my single purpose, my constant prayer—and I shall confidently rely upon the forbearance and assistance of all the people in the discharge of my solemn responsibilities."

VICE PRESIDENT HOBART.

A Short Synopsis of His Remarks to the Senate.

The address of Vice President Hobart was very short. He spoke of his appreciation of the honor bestowed upon him by the people of the country. He felt, he said, a peculiar delicacy in entering upon the duties of his office, being aware that the body over which he was to preside had had but a small voice in the selection of its presiding officer, and that he was perhaps not their choice in point either of fitness or merit. He promised a constant effort to aid in the expedition of the business of the senate, and said:

"All the interests of good government and the advancement toward a higher and better condition of things, call for prompt and positive legislation at your hands. To obstruct the regular course of wise and prudent legislative action after the fullest and freest discussion is neither consistent with true senatorial courtesy, conducive to the welfare of the people, nor in compliance with their just expectations. While assisting in the settlement of the grave questions which devolve upon the senate of the United States, it will be my endeavor to so guide its deliberations that its wisdom may be fruitful in works, whilst at the same time exercising such fairness and impartiality within the rules of the senate as shall deserve at least your good opinion for the sincerity of my effort."

SCENE OF SPLENDOR.

The Great Inaugural Ball Crowns the Day's Ceremonies.

Washington, March 5.—The inaugural ball has become a notable feature of the festivities connected with the installation of a president of the United States, but in its earlier days no such elaboration was attempted as that which marked the grand function given last night in the pension building. The hall was elaborately decorated, more than 100,000 yards of cloth having been used in the drapery. The guests numbered over 5,000. The appearance for two hours of the president and Mrs. McKinley and the vice president and Mrs. Hobart was the feature of the evening. Outside the illuminations surpassed any former display in Washington and the fireworks were exceptionally fine.

TRADE REVIEW.

Gradual Improvement in Business Circles Continues.

New York, March 6.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"The slow and gradual improvement observed for some time has continued during the past week, and without material check. There is a better demand for most products on the whole, with continuance of speculative buying in some, notably in wool, because of expected duties. Meanwhile money markets continue as easy and undisturbed as if there had never been anxiety about the gold reserve, and fairly large sales of stocks on London account during the week possibly because of international anxieties have made no perceptible difference in American markets.

"Failures for the week have been 236 in the United States, against 265 last year, and 29 in Canada, against 38 last year."

Bradstreet's says:

"The new administration, the certainty of an extra session of congress within a fortnight and the promise of a new tariff at an early day, which shall provide adequate revenue and protection, have done more to simulate a better feeling in trade circles and increase confidence in the near approach of an improvement in business. Favorable features are found in higher prices for wheat, Indian corn, pork, lard and spirits of turpentine, as well as for steel billets. Steel mills are fairly well filled with orders, and in some lines are inclined to advance prices. Recent low quotations for various forms of iron and steel have been withdrawn, notably for wire and structural material. Confidence is expressed in an early advance of prices for tin and for shoes and leather, based on the activity in hides. Quotations were firm and unchanged during the week for lumber, wool, printcloths, resin, petroleum, coffee, steel rails and Bessemer pig iron, but there have been decreases for wheat, flour, oats, sugar and cotton."

A GREAT SNOWSTORM.

It Rages in the Northwest, Tying Up Railway Trains.

St. Paul, Minn., March 8.—Reports from 100 towns in the northwest indicate that another great snowstorm is raging, perhaps the greatest of the winter. A serious blockade is on in South Dakota. No trains have been moving to Watertown, Huron, Millbank and other points for the past 24 hours. The South Dakota legislature, which adjourned at Pierre on Friday, has been unable to leave the place, owing to the blockade. General Superintendent Russell Harding, of the Great Northern, has just come in from North Dakota, and says he never saw anything like the quantity of snow up there. He says the snow is three feet deep on the level plains. Asked concerning the snow in the mountains, Mr. Harding said it had surpassed all previous records. In many places it was far over the tops of the telegraph poles, and so deep that the rotary plow could do little better than cut a tunnel rather than swath. There is so much snow on the ground that there is grave fear of floods both in the Mississippi and Red river valleys. Everything depends on the temperature of the next ten days.

Horrible Mode of Suicide.

Milwaukee, March 8.—Mrs. Maggie Kennedy, aged 40, committed suicide Saturday by saturating her clothing with kerosene, and setting fire to it. When discovered she was enveloped in a sheet of flame and life was extinct. Her husband is in the hospital, and, being reduced to want, she committed suicide.

Appointed Senator.

Louisville, Ky., March 6.—Gov. Bradley appointed Maj. A. T. Wood, of Mount Sterling, United States senator to succeed Blackburn. The governor also issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the legislature March 15 to elect a senator for the full term.

Entire Family Dead.

Toluca, Ill., March 8.—The Palmer family, consisting of four brothers, Tom, aged 21; Will, 27; Ed, 21, and Silas, aged 16, all died within a few hours of each other of measles at their home here.

Theater Hat Bill Passed.

Olympia, Wash., March 8.—By a unanimous vote the house passed a bill prohibiting persons from wearing hats in a theater which will obstruct the view.

THE NEW CABINET.

Senators Confirm President McKinley's Cabinet Appointments.

Mark Hanna Takes the Oath as Sherman's Successor—Considerable Work Cut Out for the Extra Session.

Washington, March 6.—The United States senate, being a perpetual body, not expiring with the expiration of a congress, like the house of representatives, was in session yesterday for nearly three hours. There was a very large audience present to witness this opening of the Fifty-fifth congress.

Hanna Becomes a Senator.

Gov. Bushnell, of Ohio, having appointed Mr. Hanna to succeed Senator Sherman, now secretary of state, Mr. Hanna took the oath of office, amid plaudits from the galleries, and now the state of Ohio has two republican senators, both of them new to that body—Senators Foraker and Hanna. The chairmanship of the committee on foreign relations, so long held by Mr. Sherman, was conferred temporarily on Senator Davis (rep., Minn.).

Cabinet Appointments.

The following nominations were received from President McKinley and were confirmed:

John Sherman, of Ohio, to be secretary of state.

Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois, to be secretary of the treasury.

Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, to be secretary of war.

Joseph McKenna, of California, to be attorney-general.

James A. Gary, of Maryland, to be postmaster-general.

John D. Long, of Massachusetts, to be secretary of the navy.

Cornelius M. Bliss, of New York, to be secretary of the interior.

James Wilson, of Iowa, to be secretary of agriculture.

WORK FOR CONGRESS.

Legacy of Bills Left to the Coming Extra Session.

Washington, March 6.—The "pocketed" bills of the session of congress ending Thursday which failed to become law because not signed by the president (exclusive of the four great appropriation bills already mentioned) were 45 in number, of which 18 were private pension and relief bills, 12 bills to correct military records of individuals, and four were local legislation for the District of Columbia. The measures of general importance that reached the president and failed were the sundry civil, agricultural and Indian appropriation bills (the deficiency bill not reaching the white house at all), the joint resolution to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious diseases in the United States; the act setting apart certain lands in the state of Washington now known as Pacific forest reserve as a public park, to be known as Washington National park; the act to permit the right of way through the public lands for tram roads, canals, etc.; the act to repeal the timber culture laws; the act in regard to the delivery of letters in towns under certain circumstances; the act to require patents to be issued to land settled under the act to provide for settlement of the peninsula of Florida; the act to simplify the system of making sales in the subsistence department of the army, and the act authorizing the Galveston & Great Northern Railroad company to construct a railroad through Indian territory.

Status of the Arbitration Treaty.

With the death of the Fifty-fourth congress the general treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain and the Alaskan boundary treaty between the same governments, leaves the table of the senate and goes back to the committee. This action, of course, carries with it all the pending amendments and leaves the treaty before the committee absolutely as negotiated and sent to the senate by President Cleveland. The discussion of the convention will be renewed in committee and in due time the general treaty of arbitration will be reported to the senate amended as the committee may deem proper. The pending amendments therefore no longer apply unless they should be again agreed upon by the committee and reported to the senate.

Charged with an Old Crime.

Bloomfield, Pa., March 8.—Twenty-eight years ago Malinda Snyder, a girl then 15 years old, disappeared from her home in Liberty Valley, this county, and no trace of her was ever found. Saturday night Hugh Smith, a man 75 years old, residing in the same valley, was arrested, charged with killing the girl and burning her body, after cutting it up into small pieces. A dispute between Smith and another person brought the crime to light.

Tragedy in Chicago.

Chicago, March 8.—James Powers, living at 592 Aberdeen street, shot his wife, Mary, at midnight, killing her instantly, and then turned the weapon upon himself and sent a bullet into his own brain. He was removed to the hospital but cannot live. Jealousy is assigned as the cause of Powers' deed. Several months ago they separated but recently have lived together. There are two children, eight and four years of age respectively.

First Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington, March 6.—Ex-Congressman Bellamy Storer, of Cincinnati, has been tendered and has accepted the office of first assistant secretary of state, now filled by Mr. Rockhill, of Maryland.

Brother and Sister Killed.

Terre Haute, Ind., March 8.—Elk Parker, aged 15, and Robert Parker, aged 12, sister and brother, were struck by the fast Knickerbocker on the Big Four and killed.

Hanged.

Birmingham, Ala., March 6.—Colin Daughdrill, who murdered J. I. Bates on Christmas eve of 1895, was hanged at Cadsden, at one p. m. Friday.

Work Ten Hours a Day.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 8.—The Pennsylvania Railroad company has started its track hands on ten hours a day for the first time in three years.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

For the Week Ending March 8.

Capt. Gen. Weyler returned to Havana and denied that he had resigned.

All the members of President McKinley's cabinet have taken the oath of office.

In Deal's mill at Borden's Point, Va., lumber valued at $100,000 was destroyed by fire.

J. H. Henderson has been appointed United States senator from Florida by Gov. Bloxham.

The Sliger Lumber and Manufacturing company failed at Huntington, W. Va., for $200,000.

The Park theater, the popular-price playhouse in Indianapolis, was burned, the loss being $100,000.

Two thousand Spaniards were defeated by the Cubans at Manzanillo and 500 of the former killed.

President McKinley's first official act was to sign the commission of John Sherman as secretary of state.

The South Ottumwa (Ia.) bank, a small private institution, closed its doors with liabilities of $17,000.

John M. Dandy, one of Chicago's oldest newspaper men, died of pneumonia in Los Angeles, Cal., aged 44 years.

Three negroes named Barnhill, Jones and Simpson were fatally shot and whipped by white caps at Rock Springs, Ky.

Near Leon, Mex., four of the notorious band of brigands led by Juan Vacas were killed in a fight with officers.

A. W. Wells, oldest member of the Illinois state senate and a leader of the democratic party in Illinois, died at Quincy.

One of the bunkhouses at the Daly mines near Park City, Utah, was swept away by an avalanche and four men were killed.

A block of business buildings was burned at Worcester, Mass., the loss being $100,000, and eight firemen were badly injured.

Dave Foutz, late manager of the Brooklyn Baseball club and at one time one of the star pitchers of the country, died in Baltimore.

The Missouri legislature has passed a bill which prohibits bookmaking and pool selling, except by a license from the state auditor.

Gov. Lord has appointed ex-Senator H. W. Corbett United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by the failure of the Oregon legislature to elect.

The grand jury has reported an indictment against Joseph A. Iasigi, Turkish consul-general at Boston. He is charged with the embezzlement of over $100,000.

GREAT DAMAGE RESULTS.

Indiana, Illinois and Ohio Feel the Full Force of the Heavy Rains.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 8.—The country along every water course in central and southern Indiana presents a scene of unprecedented devastation. The waters began to recede Saturday morning, and along the miles and miles of railroad tracks on the dozen different lines that have been washed out it soon appeared that reported damage was little more than a forecast of the real destruction to railroad property. From dispatches it is learned that 113 bridges and trestles over rivers, creeks and gulleys are either down and washed away or so badly misplaced that days will be required to make the roads safely passable.

Chillicothe, O., March 8.—Never in the history of the Scioto valley since 1884 has there been such high water as at present. All the creeks and rivers are running over their banks, and the water continues to rise rapidly. All the lowlands and valleys in this locality are covered. The entire southeastern part of the city is under the flood from the back waters of Paint creek, and many families are imprisoned in their homes.

Marion, Ill., March 8.—The floods have done many thousand dollars' damage to the farmers in this section. The waters have not been so high for 25 years. Over 2,000 feet of track on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railway has been washed out. South of here John Rodgers and Miss Mary White were returning early in the morning from a dance. He drove his horses and buggy into what is usually a small stream, but the water was deeper than he expected. The swift current carried the buggy down the stream, and Miss White was drowned. Rodgers was swept to the bank and when found by friends a few hours later was lying unconscious. He is not expected to live.

Killed at a Crossing.

Elmira, N. Y., March 8.—A wagon containing Lawrence L. Lavancher, his wife and 12-year-old son, of Fassets, Pa., was struck at Fenton's crossing, near this city, by a north-bound Northern Central train. Lavancher was instantly killed and his wife and son fatally injured. Both horses were killed.

Wolcott Returns.

New York, March 5.—United States Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, who for two months has been conferring with the leading financiers of Europe for the purpose of bringing about an international movement in favor of bimetallism, arrived in this city yesterday much encouraged by his trip.

Rabbits Bother the Farmers.

St. Louis, March 5.—The rabbit pest is becoming an intolerable burden to the farmers of northeast Missouri, and they are petitioning the legislature to put a bounty on rabbit scalps. Thousands of fruit trees have been ruined this season.

A Heavy Rainstorm.

Chicago, March 6. — Reports from southern Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri and Kentucky say that the worst rainstorm known in years did great damage to property and caused the loss of several lives.

Star Pointer Sold.

New York, March 6.—Star Pointer, the great racehorse, with a record of 2:02½, was sold here yesterday for $15,000 to James A. Murphy, of Chicago.

GAS MAIN HORROR.

Six Persons Killed in an Explosion in Boston.

Many Others Are Injured, Some of Whom Will Die—Spark from a Trolley Car Ignited the Fluid.

Boston, March 5.—An explosion of gas which leaked from the two great six-inch mains which cross the subway at the corner of Tremont and Boylston streets, killed six, injured two probably fatally, and nearly 50 other persons at 11:45 o'clock Thursday. A boom like that of cannon was followed by smoke which seemed to rise from the very bowels of the earth and then flames shot upward and blazed in the midst of the thoroughfares where there is more travel than anywhere else in a given section of the city.

Horses lay dead on the pavements; panic-stricken passengers were endeavoring to escape with their lives from the interior of burning cars, and the steam fire engines were on the scene pouring tons of water upon the rapidly disappearing cars. The glass in the buildings were shattered along Tremont street as far as Lagrange street, and north beyond the Tremont theater to Washington street, and west almost to Park square.

The list of dead and injured, as far as ascertained, follows:

Killed.

Rev. W. A. Start, burser, of Tuft's college; G. D. Bigelow, conductor; Miss Amelia M. Bates; William E. Vinal, private secretary to Thomas W. Lawson; Benjamin Downing, hack driver; D. H. Sibley, carriage driver.

Injured.

Mary A. Hipwell, A. E. Sargent, motorman; Miss Sadie E. Fleming; Annie Frank, James R. Rearden, John J. O'Connor, Fred W. Deeley, Mrs. S. A. Peck, Mrs. J. R. Wilson, Nellie Jackson, Sadie M. Brown, Charlotte L. Main, A. B. Cunningham, A. L. Sherburne, John Ross, Wolf Kopler, Adolph Lundin, Mrs. Horatio Bixelow, Miss Alice Richardson, Sam Morten, Mary E. Stone, Alexander Levoise, S. D. Nickerson, John J. Venes, Tony Bysgarry, Henry J. Kelley, Mrs. Charles S. Bates, William Maybow, H. Woodcock, N. H. Bellard, Nancy O'Neill, Patrick H. Greaney, E. C. Worcester, Lillian Rose, John J. Burns, Patrick Delaney, Charles Newell, John Gill, Thomas Brown, J. Hennessy, Augusta Louisa Wilson, Mrs. L. A. Beck, Anna Harding, Charlotte Nair, Philip Woolf, Frank Tolby, Thomas F. Ford, Lucy Dolan.

Cause of the Explosion.

Not only were all the window fronts broken in the neighborhood, but from a jeweler's window, precious stones, said to be worth $12,000, were scattered about the street. The foundations of the Hotel Pelham are said to have been shaken badly, while every window display in the neighborhood was injured more or less. It is utterly impossible to estimate the loss in that direction. The immediate cause of the explosion is of course uncertain, but the most generally-accepted theory is that it was started by a spark from the electric motor of the Mount Auburn car igniting the gas which escaped from the old main that runs along the south side of Boylston street.

CALLED TO MEET.

President McKinley Orders the Extra Session of Congress.

Washington, March 8—President McKinley has issued the following proclamation:

"By the President of the United States of America—A proclamation: Whereas, public interests require that the congress of the United States should be convened in extra session at 12 o'clock on the 15th day of March, 1897, to receive such communication as may be made by the executive.

"Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the capitol, in the city of Washington, on the 15th day of March, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members therof are hereby required to take notice.

"Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at Washington the 6th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-first.

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

"By the president: JOHN SHERMAN, "Secretary of State."

Tired of Living.

St. Louis, March 8.—Lizzie McDonald, ten years old, shot herself in St. Louis. She lived with her foster parents and left a note saying she was tired of living and wanted to be with her mother.

THE MARKETS.

New York, March 8.		
LIVESTOCK—Native Steers	$3 50	@5 00
Sheep	3 50	@4 50
Hogs	3 85	@4 15
FLOUR—Minnesota Patents	4 25	@4 50
Minnesota Bakers'	3 50	@3 85
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	92½	@ 92½
No. 2 Red, May	86	@ 86¼
CORN—No. 2	37½	@ 37¾
May	39½	@ 39
OATS—Western	29	@ 32
LARD	4 20	@4 25
PORK—Mess	4 50	@5 00
BUTTER—Creamery	11	@ 19
Factory	7	@ 12½
EGGS	12	@ 12½
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Beeves	$3 80	@5 50
Stockers and Feeders	3 60	@4 15
Cows and Bulls	1 [illegible]	@4 [illegible]
Texas Steers	3 25	@4 [illegible]
HOGS—Light	3 70	@3 [illegible]
Rough Packing	3 55	@3 [illegible]
SHEEP	3 60	@4 [illegible]
BUTTER—Creamery	14	@ 21
Dairy	9	@ 16
EGGS—Fresh	10½	@ 11
POTATOES (per bu)	16	@ [illegible]
PORK—Mess, Cash	4 22	@4 [illegible]
LARD—Cash	4 15	@4 [illegible]
FLOUR—Winter	3 75	@4 [illegible]
Spring	3 90	@4 [illegible]
GRAIN—Wheat, March	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Corn, No. 2	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Oats, No. 2	16	@ [illegible]
Rye, No. 2	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Barley, Good to Choice	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
MILWAUKEE.		
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring	$ [illegible]	@ [illegible]
Corn, No. 3	19	@ 19½
Oats, No. 2 White	17½	@ 19½
Rye, No. 1	34	@ 34½
Barley, No. 2	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
PORK—Mess	4 15	@4 20
LARD	4 19	@4 15
DETROIT.		
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Red	$ [illegible]	@ [illegible]
Corn, No. 2	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Oats, No. 2 White	29	@ [illegible]
Rye, No. 2	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Native Steers	$3 50	@4 00
Texas	3 00	@4 [illegible]
HOGS	3 80	@3 [illegible]
SHEEP	3 [illegible]	@4 [illegible]
OMAHA.		
CATTLE—Steers	$3 50	@4 10
Cows	1 50	@3 50
Feeders	3 25	@4 [illegible]
HOGS	3 60	@3 [illegible]
SHEEP	3 60	@3 [illegible]

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

Daily Summary of the Proceedings in the Senate and Assembly.

Madison, Wis., March 3.—Senators Holladay, Mayer and McMullen introduced a resolution in the senate yesterday, which was adopted with applause, that the senate adjourn Thursday at 11 a. m., the hour corresponding with President McKinley's inauguration, and that the senate at that time unite in singing "America."

Madison, Wis., March 4.—In the senate yesterday the agricultural committee reported against liquidating the $205,000 debt which the State Agricultural society owes the state.

Madison, Wis., March 5.—A resolution in the senate yesterday allowed Senator Stout to introduce a bill making June 7, 1897, a legal holiday for the state centennial celebration. This is the day when the first state officers took the oath. Bills have been passed appropriating $500 for two years to the State Firemen's association, authorizing the reissue of railroad bonds by cities and villages, and appropriating $6,000 to the Wisconsin industrial school for girls.

Madison, Wis., March 6.—A bill of great importance to manufacturers who have establishments outside of cities and villages was passed by the senate yesterday. It provides that any city or village by action of its council or board may annex any contiguous territory that is used for manufacturing or business property. If it becomes a law it will enable Milwaukee to take in several large manufacturing plants and will affect many cities in different parts of the state. Bills have been concurred in to repeal the Keeley cure law; relating to the duties of the superintendents of workhouses; relating to the establishment of workhouses by adjoining counties; relating to district attorneys; to authorize the transfer of certain special deposits in the general fund; relating to the issuing of village bonds.

The Assembly.

Madison, Wis., March 3.—The assembly yesterday killed the Reynolds antitrust bill, while the measure to tax vessel property like other personal property, instead of on tonnage, passed to a third reading. It has been bitterly fought and will encounter great opposition in the senate. A bill was passed empowering the state board of health to order vaccination in schools, the supreme court having recently ruled that it was clothed with no such authority.

Madison, Wis., March 4.—In the assembly yesterday the public health committee made an adverse report on the bill creating a state medical board. A bitter war has been waged over this measure in the committee for many days, and it will be continued on the floor. A minority report favoring the bill was also received. The governor's wish that a pardon board be created was ignored, the assembly voting against such a constitutional amendment.

Madison, Wis., March 5.—The assembly yesterday passed a bill which forbids state aid to any school in which sectarian instruction is given or in which there are teachers wearing the insignia of any creed. If it becomes a law it will affect a large number of schools. A communication was received protesting against the university dairy school selling its products in the open market in competition with the farmers. The usual bundle of petitions came in favoring the bicycle baggage bill and the medical bill. Bills passed prohibiting the sale of adulterated milk, prohibiting cities giving bonuses to secure state institutions, asking congress to pass a bill raising the pay of railway mail clerks.

Madison, Wis., March 6.—The assembly yesterday reconsidered the vote on the Putnam resolution for an amendment to the constitution for a pardon board and made it a special order for next Wednesday. Bills have been passed relating to county asylums; relating to Arbor day; relating to boards of review; to repeal the law of 1895 for the tonnage taxation of vessels.

A BAD WRECK;

Trains Collide at Hills Station, O.—One Life Is Lost.

Loveland, O., March 6.—An extra freight crashed into Express 105 on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railway, west-bound from Pittsburgh, near Hills station Friday morning. A torrent of water, a result of the almost unprecedented rainfall, carried away a part of the tracks near Hills and the express was stopped. Before the engineer of the extra could be warned in the driving rainstorm his train dashed out of the rain and fog into the rear of the sleeper, telescoping it about six feet.

Col. P. R. Dobbins, of Wheeling, W. Va., had his right leg mangled below the knee joint. He was removed to a farmhouse near Hills, and Friday evening it was found necessary to amputate the leg. This was done and he died at 6:20 o'clock from the effects of the shock. Col. Dobbins was appointed on the staff of the newly-seated governor, Atkinson, a few days ago. He was also county commissioner. For many years he has been cashier of the Dollar savings bank of Wheeling. The full list of the other injured passengers of the sleepers, none of whom are pronounced in a serious condition, is as follows: F. A. Watrous, New York city, bruised and cut by broken glass; W. Y. Connor, New York city, bruised and cut by glass; Mrs. L. Myers, St. Louis, right leg and head bruised and cut; G. A. Rupe, Richmond, Ind., scalded; R. H. Warder, superintendent of parks, Cincinnati, bruised and cut.

Affects Many Manufacturers.

Madison, Wis., March 6.—A bill of great importance to manufacturers who have establishments outside of cities and villages was passed by the senate Friday. It was introduced by Senator Munson. It provides that any city or village by action of its council or board may annex any contiguous territory that is used for manufacturing or business property. If it becomes a law it will enable Milwaukee to take in several large manufacturing plants and will affect many cities in different parts of the state.

Died at the Age of 85.

Kenosha, Wis., March 4.—Miss Lillie Fellows, one of the oldest residents of this section, died here Monday. Her father was a soldier in the revolutionary war.

Wagon Factory Burned.

Oshkosh, Wis., March 4.—Fire burned the extensive wagon factory of Stroicht & Co. Loss, $100,000; covered by insurance.

THE LABOR UNIONS.

Frank Anthony, colored, has been elected president of the Cleveland, O., Building Trades' council.

In Detroit 22 retail hardware dealers pledged themselves to handle only union-made stoves.

Cleveland Jewish peddlers have formed an organization and demand protection from the attacks of boys and loafers who annoy them.

The Trades and Labor council of the city of Ottawa waited on the premier and asked that the dominion government pass an alien labor law.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS

Bank Assets Sold.

Under an order from Judge Bunn, of the United States court, all the remaining assets of the defunct Superior national bank have been sold. Dr. James H. Parker, of the United States national bank of New York, making the purchase at a price sufficient to enable depositors to be paid in full, with interest at six per cent. from proof of claim. The bank failed in 1895 with $100,000 liabilities and $200,000 assets, and has already paid 20 per cent. dividend to depositors.

Secures a New Trial.

Stephen Terrill, who is serving a life sentence at Waupun for the murder of John Quirk, at Mineral Point, March 17, 1894, is given a new trial by a decision of the supreme court. The murder was the outcome of a saloon row, which originated in Terrill's pulling a piece of green ribbon off the coat of another man in the saloon on St. Patrick's day. Quirk interfered and struck Terrill several times, finally the latter shot him, he claims, in self-defense.

A New Word.

Milwaukee has given a new word to the world. It is "pantorium." The word was coined by Louis C. Todell, according to his statement in the circuit court. Mr. Todell evolved this addition to the English language when he opened an establishment for the pressing and cleaning of trousers and other garments. Mr. Todell is jealous of his word, and when an envious rival used it he promptly brought suit. Judge Johnson upheld him.

A Fortune in a Vault.

Albert E. Choquette, of Milwaukee, went to Kankakee, Ill., to visit his brother, partly owing to ill health, and he died in that city December 26. When his will was filed the value of the estate was supposed to be $27,200, but it now develops that the French sewing machine man was worth, according to his heirs, more than $500,000, nearly all of which is stored in a safety deposit vault in St. Paul, Minn.

Found a Refuge.

George Abraham and Thieg, daughter of Abdella Moses, both natives of Syria, were married in Stevens Point. The groom has conducted a fruit and vegetable store there for two or three years, and the bride only reached the city a few days ago, having recently left her native land. They are Christians who have been driven out of their country by the cruelties of the Turks.

Goes to Prison for Life.

George Thomas Palmer, aged 17, who killed Hazel Marshall, aged four, daughter of Oscar Marshall, of North Bend, last fall, was found guilty at Black River Falls of murder in the first degree and sent to prison for life. The motive of the crime was revenge because Mr. Marshall had refused to comply with some slight request which Palmer had made.

Tolls His Own Death Knell.

James Clark, janitor of the Sixth ward school in La Crosse, committed suicide at midnight. He climbed into the belfry of the schoolhouse, fastened the bellrope around his neck and then swung off. The bell rang twice, tolling his own death knell. Clark was a man 55 years old, and leaves a family. No cause is known for the deed.

Sentenced for Life.

John O'Donnell, convicted of murdering his wife by poison, was sentenced in Eau Claire to Waupun penitentiary for life. All he said in reply to the usual question was that he was innocent and had never even thought of such a deed.

The News Condensed.

William Kinnear, who was arrested at Camp Douglas for assault and robbery, was sentenced at Elroy to 15 months at Waupun by Judge Wyman.

Fire destroyed the sawmill belonging to Peter Vanasse & Sons at Spring Valley.

William H. Walls, real estate dealer, died suddenly in Milwaukee of paralysis. He was 64 years of age and had lived 50 years in that city.

Joseph Booth, aged 70 years, brother of Police Justice Booth, died in Beloit. He spent most of his life in Brazil and other South American countries.

The fact has just come to light that the engine used by "Brick" Pomeroy to turn out the famous La Crosse Democrat during the war is now doing service operating a sawmill near Galesville.

Carson & Rand's gristmill at Baugalle and a large quantity of wheat and flour were burned, the loss being $13,000.

Willie Munson, ten years of age, while playing around the cars at Superior was killed.

Matthew Buckley, aged 97, the oldest circus showman in the United States, died at Delavan.

Albert Meherns, a 14-year-old boy, who ran away from Hurley, was found in West Superior and returned home.

A. Streeht & Bros.' wagon factory was burned at Oshkosh, the loss being $50,000.

The Shell Lake Lumber company's mill has started up. This is one of the first mills in north Wisconsin to open.

The dwelling house of Claude Griffin was burned at Victory. It is thought to be the work of an incendiary.

The log cut for this season in the St. Croix valley is estimated at 250,000,000, or 20 per cent. less than last season.

Parkman Chapman, an old settler aged 75 years, died at Baraboo.

The Great Northern railroad has purchased a site and will erect a large passenger and merchandise dock at West Superior.

Miss Grace Smith, daughter of ex-Chief of Police George E. Smith, and H. M. Vaughn, one of the best-known commercial men in Wisconsin, were married at Racine.

The jury at Elkhorn in the case of Leroy H. Howe, charged with the murder of his brother Charles in May, 1896, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Two-thirds of the population of the Channel Islands are females.

—At the beginning of the century there were only six engineers' shops in Leeds. There are now 210, giving employment to 20,000 persons.

—The kaiser has decided that a picture of the German empress shall be put up in every army barrack, so that soldiers shall be able to recognize her when they see her.

—Parents were summoned in London because their son had only made 37 appearances at school out of a possible 71. The magistrate, to mark his disapproval of such a prosecution, inflicted a fine of one penny upon the parents.

—American explorers claim to have found a waterfall in Venezuela which, perhaps, outdoes Niagara in magnitude. The fall is in the Imataca mountains, in a district hitherto practically unknown. The cliff over which the water falls is 1,000 feet above the valley to which the stream descends.

—The Dutch have a delightfully original way of collecting their taxes. If, after due notice has been given, the money is not sent the authorities place one or two hungry militiamen in the house, to be lodged and maintained at the expense of the defaulter until the amount of the tax is paid.

—Ten of the wives of the bishops, or nearly a third of the total number, are themselves daughters of clergymen or dignitaries of the church. The wife of the bishop of Winchester, for instance, is a daughter of the late Archbishop Tait. Four of the bishops married the daughters of peers, including the bishop-designate of Peterborough, whose wife is the daughter of the duke of Argyll.

GREAT DAY FOR HIM.

There Have Been Others Like Him, Only They Don't Tell.

"I'm one of the men that proposed by letter," admitted the captain, who came out of the war to successfully win in the harder struggle of the business world. "Though a bashful youth I think I would have mustered courage to have put my fate to the test in the usual way, but I was way up in the northwest when a letter from my adored was received, and one of its sentences gave such an inviting opportunity to say that I would like to marry her that I could not resist. Of course, I'll never know whether woman's wit prepared that welcome opening.

"But when her letter of acceptance came I was thrown into a state of total irresponsibility. The tidings of great joy was too much for me. In trying to get out of the post office I fell over a Newfoundland dog and grasped a pretty young lady to keep from falling. This seemed to me an act of treason and my apology was so confused that she put me down as intoxicated and made an impossible effort to freeze me with a look. I gave a newsboy a quarter without stopping to take a paper, shook hands with several people I had never seen before, beamed on all comers, irrespective of sex, age, color or existing conditions of servitude, and made myself so effusive generally that the opinion formed by the young lady became prevalent throughout the little town. At the hotel her big brother waited on me with blood in his eye, and for some time my heightened sense of chivalry was stumped whether to fight or explain. But I chose the wiser course. It was not long until the entire community knew the whole story, and rejoiced with me. They have a tradition out there that it was a pretty lively time."—Detroit Free Press.

HIS POINT OF ORDER.

Horse Blanket Was Put Over the Kraut and the Speech Went On.

Congressman Dolliver, of the Tenth Iowa district, has a big tent which he purchased from a stranded circus company and now utilizes in his campaigns. Last October, while making the round of his district, Mr. Dolliver reached a town where it was too cold for an audience in the tent, an adjournment was had to a great grocery storehouse, which was able to accomodate numbers of political truth-seekers. In one corner there was a barrel of sauerkraut and near this a great old-fashioned stove, of the kind that will roar like an elephant when the draft slide is pulled clear back.

With a great fire the crowd began to feel comfortable, and quickly enthused under the eloquence of the Fort Dodge orator. Everybody seemed to be unmindful of the sauerkraut barrel. But in the midst of one of Mr. Dolliver's eloquent flights his attention who said he rose to a point of order.

"The gentleman may state it," quoth Mr. Dolliver.

"Oi move you, sor," said he, "that a committee be appointed to place a horse blanket on that barrel of sauerkraut."

The barrel had warmed with the growth of the fire, and an odor that was anything but agreeable in a political atmosphere was forcing itself up the nostrils of the faithful. The horse blanket was secured from a neighboring stable and applied to the use designated, after which Mr. Dolliver proceeded to the end of his speech uninterrupted.—Washington Post.

Potatoes a la Patricia.

Peel, wash and place six medium-sized potatoes in a saucepan over the fire; cover with cold water; add half tablespoonful salt and cook till tender; then drain and wash or press through potato press. Mix with one ounce butter, the yolks of two eggs; season with a quarter teaspoonful salt and the same of nutmeg; lay two butter pats two minutes in boiling water; remove and instantly dip in cold water; take small portions of the potatoes and roll them into round balls the size of a walnut between the butter pats, the same as butter balls are made; dip in beaten egg, roll in grated bread crumbs and fry to a fine golden color in hot fat.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Life Insurance.

Hobbs, believing that insurance was a profitable plan,
On his life one hundred thousand dollars carried;
And I must indorse the judgment of that very prudent man,
For unto his charming widow now I'm married.
—Philadelphia Press.

AN ODD QUESTION.

Claude (earnestly)—Am I the first man you ever loved?

Maude—Why, certainly! How strange men are; they all ask me that.—N. Y. Herald.

She Went Too Far.

She—If I marry you, you must give up smoking and drinking and your club.

He—Yes?

She—Yes. And what else are you willing to give up?

He—You.—N. Y. Journal.

Query of the Times.

The lover was enthusiastic.

"She has poetry in her eyes," he exclaimed.

"Yes?" returned the cynic, tantalizingly.

"She has roses in her cheeks," persisted the lover.

"Yes?" returned the cynic again.

"She has music in her voice," asserted the lover, defiantly.

"And what in the bank?" queried the cynic.—Chicago Post.

Resignation.

Waiter—What was your order, sir? I am sorry to say I have forgotten it.

Customer—I don't remember; I gave it so long ago; but I'll change it, for it would be out of season now, anyway.—Town Topics.

Preliminaries.

The First Arrival—Why, what is that noise, Willie?

Willie—Oh, that's papa and mamma trying to get the family skeleton back into the closet before the guests arrive.—N. Y. Truth.

His Social Triumphs.

"Yes, sir," said the man in cell 711, "time was when I was admitted to the very best houses."

"And what brought you here?"

"They caught me coming out."—Chicago Journal.

IT IS NOW GREAT-GRANDPA'S HAT.

Not Confidential.

"Scientists say that the secret of all life is vibration."

"Pooh! I've had lots of people give me the shake, but there wasn't anything secret about it."—Chicago Record.

Both in the Same Fix.

Deserted Wife (in conversation with sympathetic grocer)—And I trusted him so!

Grocer—Confound it; so did I.—Tit-Bits.

Couldn't Afford It.

Rector—I wonder if Bullion will give us a subscription for our missionary fund.

Assistant—No, his daughter has just married a duke.—Town Topics.

In That Line.

"He deals in mining stocks, doesn't he?"

"Yes, or green goods, or something like that."—Chicago Journal.

A Fair Beginning.

"I can't begin to tell you all the bad things she said about you."

"You've got a good start already."—Philadelphia North American.

Prepared for His Own Future.

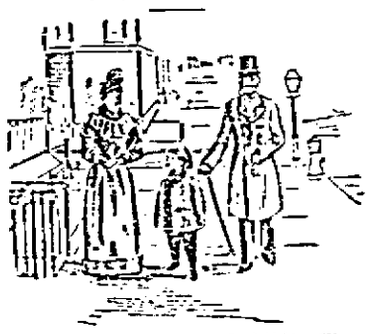
"Poor Jaggie, he took out some insurance just the day he died."

"Fire, I suppose?"—Pittsburgh News.

Short of Breath.

She cannot sing the old songs
She sung long years ago;
For she has grown much stouter
And her gowns are tight, you know.
—Chicago Record.

DOUBLE EDGED.



Little Willie (an angel child)—Clara, you needn't be afraid to tell Mr. Brown your age. He'll never tell.

Clara (choking down an inclination toward fratricide)—And why, dear?

Little Willie—Because I heard papa say Mr. Brown looked just like a confidence man.—Philadelphia Press.

A Dead Letter.

"The letter 'E,'" she softly said,
"From out the alphabet I'd shove,
"Because," and she blushed rosy red,
"Because, it is the end of love."
—Pittsburgh News.

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"THE DRINKS ARE ON ME THIS TIME, BOYS."

Another Idol Smashed.

"Imperious Caesar, dead and turned to clay,
Might stop a hole to keep the wind away."
But when it comes to patching up a tire,
'Tis rubber, not dead Romans, we desire.
—Chicago Record.

Need of Haste.

Clerk—I see by the papers that Mr. Bliffers is going to get married.

Employer—Great snakes! Run around to his office and collect this bill before it is too late.—N. Y. Weekly.

It Happens Every Day There.

Brown—Do you really think there's anything in the theosophical theory that people die and come to life again?

Robinson—Certainly. Don't you read the news from Cuba?—N. Y. World.

There Are Others.

Mrs. Pinkney—That girl is wedded to her art.

Mr. Pinkney—Well, she's not the only one wedded to something painted.—Yonkers Statesman.

THE NEW NORTH.

W. C. OGDEN, Editor.

Emperor William, of Germany, believes in keeping up a well equipped navy. He has asked the reichstag for an appropriation of 218,000,000 marks for its enlargement and it is likely that the request will be granted.

President McKinley's appointment of Lyman J. Gage as secretary of the treasury meets with hearty approval on all sides. The fact that Mr. Gage had at times a leaning toward Democracy, somewhat lessened the enthusiasm of some of the Republicans but it is conceded that a more able man for the position recently filled by John G. Carlisle could not be found in a month's search. The big deficiency which is to be made up in the treasury as the result of Democratic experimenting could not be overcome by a man more thoroughly "onto his job."

The Wisconsin squad of twenty-four colonels, headed by Atty-Gen. W. H. Mylrea, which took part in the parade in honor of the inauguration of President McKinley, last Thursday, at Washington, was highly complimented for its fine appearance. Gov. Scofield was unable to lead the Badgers owing to illness. The colonels marched twelve abreast in the line. Capt. Chas. King, who rode in the line as one of the chief aids to Gen. Horace A. Porter, commander-in-chief, personally complimented the men on their creditable appearance and remarked that their showing was second to none of the state staffs in the immense procession.

The powers are bent on putting a damper on the efforts of Greece to subdue the Turks. Greece could accomplish that end to a nicety if left alone, but such a happening would not be in accord with the ideas of the rulers of Europe. The Greeks are not a people to be bluffed down. The same spirit which manifested itself in ancient days and made that nation one of the powers of the world, is still in evidence. Last Tuesday while the Kaiserin Augusta, a German warship, signalled for the Greek warship, Hydra, to discontinue her course, emphasizing her signal with a blank shot, the Hydra fired a broadside full at the German ship in answer, and the Greek shots were not of the blank order either. It was not stated how the affair ended.

Recent Work of Explorers.

A more thorough acquaintance with the planet on which we live is always a subject of interest, and the time is still distant when geographers will announce that their task of many centuries is complete. Among the explorers whose names came prominently to the front in 1896 is Dr. Nansen, with his unequalled Northern record of 86 degrees, 14 minutes, and his discovery of an Artic sea 12,000 to 15,000 feet deep. Dr. Nansen's book, which is just out in London, will be one of the leading publications of the present year, and a point of departure for future polar work. Several Antartic expeditions are planned for this year, one under Borchgrevink, another commanded by Belgians, while a third is possible from this country. The Antartic blank to be filled in on the map presents a great but indefinite field for the explorer. If he should discover an unknown race of men isolated there the world would ring with his praise and history concede to him a prominent place.

In regard to Africa, it is said that the problem of the Niger has been solved at last. Mungo Park started to trace the river a hundred years ago. When his death occurred by drowning he had visited a part of its upper course. Difficulties of exploration are proverbial in West Africa, and the entire length of the Niger was unknown to science until traversed last year, for the first time, by the French traveler, Capt. Hourst, who descended it in boats between the months of January and October. He ascertained that the river is navigable throughout all its windings, though there are some rapids that will require a good pilot. The eastern plateau of Thibet, in the heart of Asia, was visited last year by an Englishman, St. George Littledale, and he has enabled the makers of maps to give the topography of a region where several great rivers find their source.

The first crossing of British New Guinea was recently announced by Sir William MacGregor, the administrator of that possession. Numerous previous attempts had failed on account of hostile tribes, heavy vegetable growth and the scanty supply of water. No doubt the successful explorer will have an absorbing story to tell of the strange people and birds of paradise in the interior of one of the world's largest islands. Mr. Fitzgerald, who crossed the New Zealand Alps, made an ascent last year of Mount Aconcagua, Argentina's peak 22,422 feet high, an extinct volcano, which had previously defied the mountaineer. There is much work of exploration yet to be done in nearly every continent, and the hardy spirit of adventure is as strong as in any former era. It may be suggested to England that British America is promising territory for geographical work. If it belonged to the United States far more would be known concerning its physical features.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

After the big fire in Cripple Creek, I took a very severe cold and tried many remedies without help, the cold only becoming more settled. After using three small bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, both the cough and cold left me, and in this high altitude it takes a meritorious cough remedy to do any good.—G. B. Henderson, editor Daily Advertiser. For sale at the Palace Drug Store.

WANTED—1000 cords of cedar shingle bolts, fifty inches long.

STEVENS LUMBER CO.

The Hot Springs

Located in the Black Hills of South Dakota have wonderful medicinal properties for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia and kindred ailments, and should be visited by all suffering from such troubles. First-class hotel accommodations and baths. Tourist tickets on sale daily and especially low rates on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. Full information furnished on application to ticket agents C. & N. W. R'y. m25

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Ed. Rogers and Ed. Losie, doing business at Rhinelander in the County of Oneida and State of Wisconsin, under the firm name of Rogers & Losie, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Ed. Rogers & Co. will collect all debts due said firm and pay all debts owing by the firm.

Dated February 8, 1897.

ED. ROGERS,
ED. LOSIE.

Grip.

La Grippe is like a cold, only stubborn. "77" cures them both. Price 25 cents at all druggists.

A PROGRESSIVE STATE.

No other state in the Union offers greater inducements for the location of Industries and Manufacturing Plants than Wisconsin, with its limitless Iron Ore deposits, abundance of hardwood Timber, numerous Clay, Kaolin and Marl Beds, and other advantages. The Wisconsin Central Lines penetrate the Center of the State, and Manufacturers can find excellent locations for Plants, with facilities for reaching markets everywhere. Reliable information will be cheerfully furnished upon application to W. H. Killen, Industrial Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis.

HOME-SEEKERS

will find the lands in Northern Wisconsin desirable and splendid. Hardwood Farming Lands adjacent to the Wisconsin Central Lines can now be purchased at a very low figure and on easy terms. Write for free illustrated pamphlet with maps to Fred'k Abbot, Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis.

H. F. WHITCOMB, Gen'l. Manager,
B. JOHNSON, Gen'l. Frt. Agt.
JAS. C. POND, Gen'l. Pass. Agent.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CIRCUIT COURT—ONEIDA COUNTY.
ELLA SMITH, Plaintiff,
vs.
JOHN SMITH, Defendant.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, To the said Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint.

MILLER & MCCORMICK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
P. O. address Rhinelander, Oneida Co., Wis. 71411-m25

CIRCUIT COURT—ONEIDA COUNTY.
ONEIDA COUNTY, Plaintiff,
vs.
ALECK JOHNSON, Defendant.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, To the said Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint.

SAM S. MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
P. O. address Rhinelander, Oneida County, Wis. 71411-m25

CIRCUIT COURT—ONEIDA COUNTY.
ONEIDA COUNTY, Plaintiff,
vs.
W. H. SWINEHART, Defendant.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, to the said Defendant.

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint.

SAM S. MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
P. O. address, Rhinelander, Oneida Co., Wis. 71419-a1

IN PROBATE, ONEIDA COUNTY COURT:

Notice is hereby given that at a Regular term of the County Court to be held in and for said county at the Probate office in Rhinelander, in said County on the 6th day of April, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following matter will be heard and considered:

The petition of Samuel G. O'Brien for the Probate of the last will and testament of Barbara O'Brien, deceased.

Dated March 2, 1897.

JAS. W. MCCORMICK, County Judge.
41-m4-25

CIRCUIT COURT—ONEIDA COUNTY.
ONEIDA COUNTY, Plaintiff,
vs.
CHARLES CULLNAN, Defendant.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, to the said Defendant.

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint.

SAM S. MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
P. O. Address, Rhinelander, Oneida Co., Wis. 71418-a1

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed bids will be received by the Wisconsin River Driving Ass'n at its office in Merrill, Wis., for driving all logs that may be turned over to said Company to be driven for the season of 1897 between Lake Vieux Desert and Rhinelander, on the main Wisconsin river, said bids to be opened March 10, 1897, the right to reject any and all bids reserved.

WISCONSIN RIVER DRIVING ASS'N.
1-28-m10

Every Day Something New Appears in the World.

New Inventions! New Discoveries!

It is now known that the *Liver* is the most important as well as the largest organ in the body. The *Liver* transforms digested food into pure, rich blood. The *Liver* acts as a filter, removing all impurities from the blood.

The *Liver* secretes bile, which assists in digestion, destroys disease germs, removes all waste and poisonous matter from the system through the bowels.

Liver diseases are caused by over-eating, improper food alcoholic drinks, exposure, or it is inherited.

When the *Liver* becomes affected, all the organs and tissues of the body suffer; a general lassitude, weakness and dizziness follows; headache becomes frequent, the bowels constipated, impure matter is absorbed, and waste tissues retained in the blood. The blood rapidly becomes impure; pimples, boils and sallow complexion may appear, digestion is affected, the food sours in the stomach causing belching, heart-burn, sour stomach. Disease germs may now enter the system unharmed and cause bilious, malarial, typhoid or other fevers.

These are but a few of the symptoms of a diseased liver which differ in different persons.

We will now consider the remedy:—*Dr. Ray's Liver-T* is a new and scientific discovery prepared solely for Liver diseases by the Mekka Medical Association, specialists, of Chicago. It has been tested daily in their practice, and so wonderful has been their success with it, that they are now placing it on the market that all may try and be convinced of its wonderful virtues.

If you are troubled with boils, pimples, impure blood, and sallow complexion, blood purifiers may relieve you, but if you want to be cured, doctor the cause, (Liver disease) with *Dr. Ray's Liver-T.*

All intelligent Physician's now admit that the majority of human ailments arise from the *Liver*. Biliousness, sick headache, indigestion, melancholy, loss of appetite, dizziness and constipation are common ailments; *don't neglect them*; they indicate commencing disease of your *Liver*. *Dr. Ray's Liver-T* will relieve and cure you. It is put up in tablet and liquid form, pleasant to take, harmless, yet efficient in its action.

SAMPLES FREE. For sale by

30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

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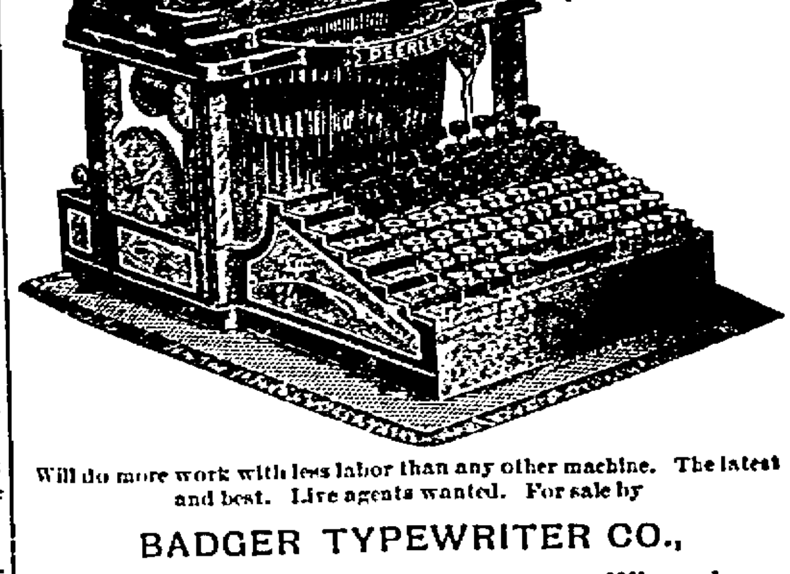

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MR. WICKS.

CHAPTER I.

THE COMING.

"Sylvia, dear, the arrival of Mr. Wicks bids fair to amuse me more than I anticipated. As soon as Jack comes in I am going to mystify him and make him guess who Mr. Wicks is and all about him. It will be delightful to see him puzzled, and I don't think he is likely to find out, unless, of course, a certain little chatterbox tells him."

The speaker, Miss Matilda Cherryton, a round faced, smiling old lady, who seemed to find life very smooth and pleasant, looked across the luncheon table at her charge, a pretty girl of 17, whose father, her only relation, was absent in India.

To make mysteries out of everyday occurrences was a little weakness of Miss Cherryton's, and the present opportunity seemed to her too good to be lost.

"Do you think Mr. Wicks will have changed much?" asked Sylvia. "But of course he won't. It's only a month since I last saw him. It seemed so much longer."

"Do you find it so very dull, Sylvia, in this rambling old place?" asked Miss Cherryton anxiously.

"No, no. How thoughtless of me to have made you think that! Why, it's delightful here, and I am perfectly happy."

And Sylvia laughed—a joyous little laugh.

"What time does Mr. Wicks come, Miss Cherryton?" she presently asked.

"At 5 o'clock, just in time for tea But here comes Jack, and I give you full leave, Sylvia, to puzzle him about Mr. Wicks to your heart's content."

Jack strolled in to luncheon full of apologies and golf records, and after he had expatiated for a considerable time on the virtues of his club and the condition of the ground Miss Cherryton broached the subject of Mr. Wicks.

"Sylvia has a friend coming here," she began. "He is also a friend of mine, and I think you will like him."

"Who is he?" asked Jack, not feeling particularly pleased to hear of this friend.

"He is a Mr. Wicks," replied Miss Cherryton.

"And," added Sylvia, "he is extremely amusing."

Jack became thoughtful at this moment and looked out of the window and presently asked:

"What is he like, aunt, and what does he do to be so amusing? I don't remember the name at all."

"You mustn't be too inquisitive, Jack, but this much I will tell you, he is young and handsome."

"Oh, indeed; young and handsome and extremely amusing. What an enviable young man," and Jack's lip curled slightly.

"Miss Cherryton and I were going to meet him at the station," said Sylvia, blushing a little—Jack noticed the blush—"but, after all, we are going to stay at home. You know, Mr. Wicks is rather an important personage, and Miss Cherryton thought she would rather be here to receive him."

"Does he hunt, play golf or shoot?" asked Jack, hoping that these accomplishments did not belong to Mr. Wicks.

"None of them," replied Sylvia, with a gay little shake of her head. "He has lived in town most of his life, but he is quite clever enough to have learned them all," and Sylvia blushed again.

Jack began quite to dislike this unknown Mr. Wicks. It was an unreasoning, indescribable antipathy, but it existed nevertheless, and during the rest of luncheon he was very silent and monosyllabic.

But Miss Cherryton and Sylvia kept up a lively conversation between themselves.

"Jack, I've addressed you twice. Where are your thoughts, my boy?"

"I do believe he was thinking of Mr. Wicks," suggested Sylvia.

"Exactly," said Jack, waking from his reverie with a start.

"I asked you if it would be safe to let James fetch my jewels from the bank," continued Miss Cherryton.

"Perfectly," replied Jack, and then, asking to be excused, left the table.

Miss Cherryton was disappointed. She would have liked Jack to have asked a host of questions about Mr. Wicks.

"Jack, Jack," she called after him, "you have not asked where Mr. Wicks lives."

Jack turned around, tugged at his mustache and said, "No, aunt," then said something beneath his breath, and, striding out of the house, he sought refuge at the golf links.

He drew out from his golf bag the heaviest driver he possessed and drove the ball as it had never been driven before. He vented all his ill feeling upon that ball, and between the hits burst out into short sentences:

"Wicks. What a name! Why didn't Aunt Matilda tell me more? Pooh, can's play golf; handsome, don't believe it," and again the ball shot across the fields.

"Now I'll go home," he exclaimed almost savagely, "and see this fellow Wicks."

He was just passing the stables when there was a sound of carriage wheels and a clatter of hoofs, and then the dogcart dashed around the corner into the stable yard at a hard gallop, and the horse, finding itself at home, stopped as suddenly as it had arrived, causing sparks to fly from the cobblestones, the dogs from their kennels and the grooms from the stables. There was a general uproar.

But the dogcart was quite empty.

It is the unexpected that always takes place, and Jack was so completely surprised at seeing no figures in the carriage that he stared again at the empty seats, but he saw only the two blue cushions bobbing up and down as the terrified horse, with a couple of grooms at her head, plunged from side to side.

Then Jack grasped the situation.

"By Jove, both thrown out, or mare bolted at the station." Running across the yard, he jumped into the dogcart, seized the reins and drove rapidly along the road to the station. While he spun along he kept wondering to himself what had happened, what he should find on the road, how he should find the stranger, Mr. Wicks; would he be safe at the station, would he be injured by the roadside or—or would he be dead? As this last horrible conjecture flashed across Jack's mind he recalled his wish of only an hour ago—that Mr. Wicks might never come to the house. At the thought he drew up the horse with a sudden jerk, then shook the reins, and with a stern face drove faster than before.

It was a lonely road, and for some distance Jack drove without seeing a soul. Then at a sharp turn of the road he suddenly came upon James, the coachman, sitting on a heap of stones.

At first Jack felt inclined to laugh. The effect of the man, in his long light brown livery coat, seated on the top of a heap of stones and mopping his head with a red handkerchief, bordered on the ludicrous, but almost at the same time he saw that it was indeed no laughing matter, for blood was flowing from a deep gash in the man's forehead.

"The box has gone, sir. You've been robbed," said James faintly.

"What box?" asked Jack, jumping down from the dogcart. "But never mind the box now; we'll tie this handkerchief around your head and get you home."

"It's the box from the bank, sir," continued James.

Jack gave a long whistle of astonishment. All his aunt's jewels gone at one swoop, but he said nothing and tied a second handkerchief around James' head. For the moment he had quite forgotten Mr. Wicks.

"Now see if you can't get into the dogcart. Take hold of my arm. That's it." Then he asked, "But what happened to Mr. Wicks?"

No answer.

"You know the gentleman you had to meet?"

Still no answer, for James had fainted.

Jack was up on the box seat like a shot. He loosened the man's collar. There was no time to think of Mr. Wicks or thieves. He whipped up the mare, and the dust rose in clouds behind them.

Passing through the air so rapidly brought James gradually back to consciousness, but so feeble was his condition that Jack refrained from asking questions. He drove straight into the stables, saw the unfortunate James well cared for, sent a message for the doctor, and then, turning to the coachman, asked again the question, "What happened to Mr. Wicks?"

James thought for a moment. Then he said:

"He was in the dogcart when the mare bolted, and the tramp didn't get hold of him."

Then Jack ran to the house, hoping that Mr. Wicks had arrived.

At the front door Miss Cherryton and Sylvia met him.

"Where is Mr. Wicks?" they both cried in the same breath.

"That's what I want to know," replied Jack. "Mr. Wicks has disappeared. There has been a chapter of accidents, consisting of robbery, injury and mystery. All your jewels have been stolen, aunt; that's the robbery. James has been badly hurt by the thieves, and Mr. Wicks has disappeared."

Miss Cherryton was ruffled out of her complacency into saying:

"This is most unfortunate. James ought not to have gone. There never was a time when he didn't bungle, but I do trust nothing serious has happened to Mr. Wicks."

"I hope not, indeed," said Sylvia. "What a dreadful afternoon this has been. Can't we do something? Mr. Wicks may be hurt, and it seems so wrong to be standing here doing nothing." She spoke impetuously and gazed along the avenue of trees that led to the house.

Jack noticed all Sylvia's movements, and her great anxiety for Mr. Wicks' safety aroused all the bitter feelings he had experienced when told of Mr. Wicks' coming, and there was just a shade of

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 8.]

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THE NEW NORTH.

W. C. OGDEN, Editor.

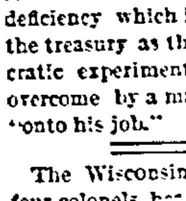
Emperor William, of Germany, believes in keeping up a well equipped navy. He has asked the reichstag for an appropriation of 246,000,000 marks for its enlargement and it is likely that the request will be granted.

President McKinley's appointment of Lyman J. Gage as secretary of the treasury meets with hearty approval on all sides. The fact that Mr. Gage had at times a leaning toward Democracy, somewhat lessened the enthusiasm of some of the Republicans but it is conceded that a more able man for the position recently filled by John G. Carlisle could not be found in a month's search. The big deficiency which is to be made up in the treasury as the result of Democratic experimenting could not be overcome by a man more thoroughly "onto his job."

The Wisconsin squad of twenty-four colonels ha

DIAMONDS AND PASTE.

BY E. THOMAS.



"IS YOUR mistress at home, Alice?"

"No, sir."

Mr. Harwood smiled complacently, and proceeded up the stairs of his suburban residence with a buoyant tread suggestive of a mischievous schoolboy. He entered his wife's private apartment in a kindred mood, and after a searching glance around to assure himself of the housemaid's veracity, hastened to apply a small key to a rosewood cabinet.

"It was a fortunate inspiration of mine to appropriate this key this morning," he ruminated aloud, as he turned it in the lock, "but domestic discord would ensue if Nora suspected an ulterior design upon my part." He laughed softly to himself while he brought forth from the interior of the cabinet a leather case, which, when opened, revealed an exquisite diamond ornament for the hair, convertible into brooches at its owner's whim. Then he drew from his coat pocket a similar case in which reposed the exact counterpart of the other jewels.

"Brunt has done his work well," he went on, as he took the ornaments from their respective cases and placed them upon a crimson velvet cushion, the better to compare them. "Well, I wanted to give Matty something, and paste looks as well upon the stage as diamonds—to a man! But Nora, the sweet little puritan! abjures theaters, and must never learn my connection with one of their fair artists."

Lost in admiration of the sparkling stones, he was suddenly recalled to a sense of the danger of delay by the sound of carriage wheels brought to a standstill without. Not a moment was to be lost!

"But which in the world is which?" he muttered in dismay, as he snatched up first one ornament and then the other. "By Jove, I believe I have forgotten," and his brow grew damp beneath the harassing doubt. "I certainly placed the original upon my right, and, besides, that is decidedly the brighter of the two. Ah, I hear Nora inquiring for me in the hall—her foot is upon the stairs! Great heaven! and I am not yet sure—pshaw! It is impossible to be deceived! This is the little woman's," and thrusting one case into his pocket, he hastily replaced the other in the cabinet.

"My dear Dick, what in the world are you doing here? You look as guilty as any surprised burglar!"

"Nonsense, Nora!" but his face mustered color at the not inappropriate simile.

"You ridiculous boy! But seriously, Dick, what did you do with the key to my cabinet this morning? I wanted—"

"Some trinket in harmony with your latest gown, I presume," interpolated Mr. Harwood, suavely, as he fumbled unsuccessfully in one pocket after another for his wife's missing property.

"Careless fellow! Why, here it is upon the carpet," and Nora held up the key for inspection in such saucy reproof that her husband caught her in his arms and repaired his defection with a kiss.

"What have you been doing to-day, little woman? Shopping?"

"No; looking up my brother George, who is in sad trouble again, Dick."

"And likely to be so, for of all the reckless spendthrifts—"

"He is in desperate need of £120."

"Not one penny of it will he get from me though, my dear. Only a month ago, when he was in difficulties, I told him it was the last time I should liquidate his debts."

"He declares on his honor that he has been led into this last escapade by men whose characters are presumably unimpeachable."

"Rubbish! You must excuse me, my dear, but the word is expressive of the truth. He has made his bed, and must lie upon it. Once he feels the pinch of these things he will awaken to his folly."

"Yet, Dick, dear—"

"No good to coax, Nora. Assist him yourself if you like, but don't appeal to me."

"I might just as well promise him the moon as £120," she declared, ruefully; "for really, Dick, in spite of your liberality, my bank book is a bit shady at present."

"Naughty child! Is that a ruse to make me replenish it for that rascal's benefit? No, you must wait until the year is out, and in the meantime my purse is always at your disposal within reasonable limits."

"Help him for my sake!" she pleaded, tearfully; but her husband was not to be cajoled from his decision even by the tears of his winsome wife, to whom he rarely, if ever, denied anything.

When George Graham learned the result of his sister's generous intervention on his behalf, he knew his brother-in-law sufficiently well to understand that it was useless to pursue the subject further. Yet despair drove him a few days later to seek another interview with Nora, into whose sympathizing ear he poured out his troubles anew.

"What am I to do?" he groaned. "The non-payment involves such disgrace! If only I could get clear of this debt, I vow I would never trouble friend or relative again. Surely you can devise some means, sis, to get me out of this hole?"

"Unfortunately I have no surplus money at present, George, and Dick persists in his refusal."

"I know; but Nora, you—you—" and the scapegrace's voice sank to a shamed whisper, "you have jewels, dear! Could you not let—let me raise the—the necessary sum on some of them, and—and I assure you I will redeem them at the earliest opportunity."

"A Graham stoop to that!" cried Mrs. Harwood, in horrified dismay, her face crimsoning at the bare idea.

"Why not?" he queried, sulkily. "Who would be any the wiser? Of course I should use a fictitious name. As for Dick, he will credit any excuse you proffer him if they are not forthcoming when he wishes you to wear them. That diamond ornament which Uncle Fred gave you on your wedding day would alone realize the amount I need. Come, think it over, sis. There is nothing I would not do for you if you were in a similar plight," and George placed a pleading arm about her neck, and bent his handsome face to hers.

"Dick would be very angry," she said, slowly.

"There is no necessity to tell him anything about it."

"Are you sure there is no other possible way of obtaining the money?"

"None whatever," he said, gloomily, but none the less conscious that she was yielding to his plan.

"Very well, then, but please remember if anything disagreeable ensues, the suggestion was your own."

The ornament was handed over, but when George subsequently left the house with her uncle's gift, Mrs. Harwood was vexed at her own weakness. An unaccountable depression dominated her during his absence, and she was scarcely surprised to see him return with a disturbed and agitated countenance.

"It is evident you have not been able to obtain so large an advance as you anticipated, George?"

"It is not only that, Nora! Your diamonds are a delusion—mere paste! Mosely declares that they are not worth more than £25!"

"What nonsense!" she cried, starting to her feet. "The man is an idiot! They cost 150 guineas, and I have Brunt's receipted bill for them still! Uncle Fred thought, and truly, that it might prove of use to me one day."

"Then let us go round to Brunt's and hear what he has to say. By the way, sis, old Mosely said it was a strange coincidence that Miss Royse, the charm-

"WHERE ARE MY DIAMONDS?"

ing actress at the Royalty, who is creating such a furore just now, brought him the fellow ornament to yours but yesterday, only hers were real stones," and George glanced keenly at his sister as he ventured the statement.

"A fig for the actress! What has she to do with us? Ring the bell and order the brougham at once, George! Mr. Brunt will give us his written warranty that my jewels are diamonds. Paste, indeed! Your Jew can be no judge of such things," but when Mrs. Harwood, an hour later, met Mr. Brunt's amused smile as he took the case from her hand and examined its contents, her assurance ebbed away in dismay.

"You have made a not unnatural mistake, my dear madam. This ornament is decidedly of paste, and was made to your husband's order in this establishment last week. He expressly desired it to be the counterpart of the original setting, and as it would take a connoisseur to distinguish them, you have confounded the one with the other."

"How stupid of me! Of course that is precisely what I have done," exclaimed Nora, with assumed hardihood, but rapidly paling face; "I am sorry to have so needlessly troubled you, Mr. Brunt," and taking her brother's proffered arm she was dimly conscious of walking slowly through the establishment to her carriage, resolved that no word or action of hers should provoke comment. But Dick of all men in the world to have deceived her!—Dick, whom she loved better than life itself; in whose honor she had implicitly trusted from the first day they had met. Pride, anger and vexation struggled for the mastery as she reclined back upon the seat, and her eyes were bright with unshed tears.

"Don't take it so much to heart," whispered George. "A satisfactory explanation will no doubt be forthcoming."

"Of course it will," she said, proudly, quick to resent commiseration.

"And after all it is a relief to discover that Dick is not invulnerable," pursued her brother, equably, unable to resist a thrust at his brother-in-law, whose refusal to aid him had engendered enmity.

"What do you mean? How dare you!" she flashed out petulantly, jealous—womanlike—of her husband's honor at other hands.

"What I say; for it is evident to me your diamonds have gone to that pretty actress to whom the Jew referred. Otherwise, how account for the similarity of jewels and the exchange of your own?"

"Stop the carriage, and leave me this instant, George! How dare you weave such falsehoods! Dick rarely frequents a theater."

"Hoity, toity! Nora, what a spitfire you are! Why, I know for a fact that your immaculate husband is often in attendance at the Royalty, for I have seen him flirting at the wings myself with this identical actress!"

"Leave me!" she reiterated, passionately. "I will not be forced to listen to your slanderous tongue!"

"At your own door, sis, and not before. Why, here we are! By the way, what am I to do now for that money?" but she brushed past him and into the hall with ears which heard nothing but the knell of her own departed happiness, and eyes that pierced the gloomy future in abject misery. Life's sweetness seemed crushed out, and life's joy buried in a breaking heart.

Foolish little woman! She did not pause to reflect that the intrinsic value of the diamonds was of no moment to a man in her husband's position, and that it was absurd upon the face of it to imagine him risking detection and stooping to deceit over their exchange for paste. Jealousy had too deeply implanted her poisonous fang for reason to hold sway, the vision of the lovely actress, whose beauty Nora had frequently heard extolled, perverting her judgment.

Mr. Harwood glanced up in surprise as she entered his study.

"Why, what is the matter, Nora?" But she sprang aside as he advanced towards her, and stood with eyes that flashed in angry defiance behind unshed teardrops. "What is wrong, little woman?"

"Where are my diamonds?" she demanded, in a voice not quite under the proud control she would have emulated.

"What diamonds?" he asked, in surprise, forgetful for the moment of the past.

"Don't feign ignorance," she cried, scornfully, "and deepen your deceit!"

"Try and compose yourself, and explain your meaning," he said, coldly, stung by her ill-concealed disgust. "What is it that I have done to offend you so bitterly?"

"Taken my diamonds and given them to that horrid woman!"

"Your diamonds! Why, Nora—"

"And replaced them with paste!" she went on, hysterically. "How could you, Dick! How could you!" she sobbed, her fortitude crumbling away, and with it all the recriminations she had planned to utter.

But a light flashed in upon Dick's denseness, and he threw himself into a chair and laughed until the tears came.

"It is no laughing matter, as you will find to your cost! When a wife discovers her husband making costly presents—at her expense, too—to actresses, it is time they—they separated!"

"Silly child to jump so hastily to conclusions!" commented Dick, sobering down, as he began to realize that his wife was taking the affair seriously to heart. "Why, Nora, the charming actress who plays under the name of Royse is my sister Matty, not long since emancipated from the schoolroom, only as she has been finishing her education abroad you have never met her. When she wrote home declaring her intention of adopting the stage as a profession I was afraid to mention the matter to you. And as to the diamonds, dear—"

"Oh, never mind them, Dick! She may keep them, and welcome!" and Nora's curly head rested penitently upon her husband's shoulder and her hand stole into his.

"But they were not meant for her, little woman, and we will have them back again," and Dick hastily explained his blunder, but his face clouded ominously when Nora, in answer to his query as to how she discovered the error, narrated the events of the day, including George's disturbing inuendos.

"He deserves to suffer," said her husband, sternly. "How dares he endeavor to poison your mind against me in that manner?"

"But how could he tell that Miss Royse was your sister? Be reasonable, dear."

"Who was unreasonable just now? And what of the reparation?" he questioned, with a sly smile.

"It was simply horrid of me. Please don't ever mention it again, Dick," and her fair cheek rested against his in soft pleading.

"Not much faith in your husband, eh? I wonder if my wife will now cast aside her prejudice of the stage for Matty's sake?"

"No, but for yours she will, Dick."

"My darling! But, Nora, Matty must have been in some exceptional strait to dispose of my gift in that way."

"Suppose we go to the Royalty after dinner and solve the enigma between the acts?" proposed Mrs. Harwood, with a demure smile.

"And we need not regret that diamonds were paste and paste diamonds after all," he laughingly declared, as his lips touched hers in fond appreciation of her concession and as a token of mutual reconciliation.—Madame.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

She Did.—"Jane," said the landlady, severely, "where are the eggs for dinner? I told you to cook that dozen I borrowed from the neighbors." "Yes, mum, but you told me later to be sure and return 'em."—Detroit Free Press.

"Your majesty," said the chief cook, timidly, to the cannibal king, "the new missionary is enveloped in a complete set of armor from head to foot." "Then send him away," returned his majesty, indifferently; "I never could bear tinned meat."—Tit-Bits.

Jinks (at a party)—"I don't see what's the matter with that pretty woman over there. She was awfully flirty a little while ago, and now she won't have anything to do with me." Stranger—"I have just come in. She's my wife."—Scottish Nights.

Bradley—"So you hired a boy to shovel off your sidewalk? When a man no longer finds shoveling snow a pastime, it is a sign he is getting old." Mildmay—"Oh, I like it as much as ever, but my self-denial is stronger than it used to be."—Boston Transcript.

"I understand that you have changed doctors?" "Yes; as there is no probability of my ever paying in any event, it occurred to me that I was losing a lot of money in having Dr. Oldmixon, when there was Dr. Gushee, whose fees are twice as high."—Boston Transcript.

At the Summer Hotel.—"Do you write stories?" asked the kind old lady, meeting Polly in the hall. "No," said Polly. "Papa writes stories, though." "I know; but why don't you?" "Well," said Polly, sadly, "it's because when papa is all through there isn't any paper left in the house."—Harper's Round Table.

"A wild man is said to be roaming the woods near Danville, O.," remarked Mrs. Gaswell to her husband. "What do you suppose made him wild?" "I can't imagine," replied Mr. Gaswell, "unless he has not been mentioned for a cabinet place. Being an Ohio man, that neglect naturally would drive him wild." — Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

A WOMAN OF COURAGE.

She Digs Fame and Fortune Out of a Mine.

Bloomers have brought about the fortune of at least one woman. She is Mrs. Arthur Rigdon, of Pearl, Idaho, who owns the "Woman's Rights Claim," a mining ledge which has proved a bonanza.

Mrs. Rigdon is the only woman in the camp. The "Woman's Rights Claim" was secured by Mrs. Rigdon by location—that is by "staking off." This claim is 1,500 feet long, 600 feet in width, and is the most valuable piece of property in that region. Mrs. Rigdon secured it five years ago. The "croppings" were plainly visible and at the time there were comparatively few miners there.

Experts who have examined Mrs. Rigdon's claim assert that she will be a millionaire in a year's time. The fortunate woman miner is the widow of a British army officer. She is highly intellectual and has made a thorough study of mining. She was left a widow seven years ago and it was then that she conceived the idea of putting her knowledge to some practical use. Her decision to settle at Pearl was made after she had visited several other western mining camps, and as soon as her claim was "staked" she had it recorded. Then it was that her hard work began.

Day after day this strange woman may be seen descending into her mine, only to come again to the earth's surface covered with dirt, but always with a face glowing with enthusiasm.

When the report was spread about that Mrs. Rigdon was wearing "trousers" and working in the mines like a man the women folk of the surrounding country were shocked, and many were the stories that passed from lip to lip. Now all this is changed.

While there is much jealousy over the rich find in the "Woman's Rights Claim," there is at least one man who is delighted with the widow's prize. He is known as "Creeping Jim," and was a short while ago one of the biggest bullies in this section. He was shot into better manners. This happened over a year ago.

Mrs. Rigdon was about to lower herself down the shaft of her mine when Jim approached and asked permission to make a descent. Mrs. Rigdon consented, and the two were lowered together. Hardly had they reached the bottom of the shaft when Jim rushed at the widow and attempted to overpower her. Mrs. Rigdon always carries a revolver. Quick as a flash she stepped aside, and in another instant she had sent two bullets into the big miner.

He dropped like an ox, one bullet having penetrated his brain, the other having taken effect just below the right knee. Mrs. Rigdon was hoisted to the surface, and later Jim was hauled up. Since that time he has been one of the widow's most ardent admirers.—N. Y. Journal.

A Good Bad Dog.

The Indian certainly shows a fine sense of propriety when he named the bull dog "a good-bad dog." The name fits very well. Maj. Peter Ronan, agent of the Flathead Indians in western Montana, purchased a fine blooded and ugly-faced bulldog, not to guard his pleasant quarters at the Flathead agency, but to give his Indian wards a new subject for study in the animal kingdom. The appearance of this strange quadruped caused as much excitement among those untutored sons of the forest as a behemoth of the paleozoic age would arouse by a sudden appearance on Main street. The chiefs held a long consultation over the characteristics of the animal, and finally decided to call him "a good-bad dog." The first adjective is doubtless caused by a certain Indian sense of diplomacy to be exercised in addressing the animal, while the latter is evidence of the red man's regard for truth at all times. At all events, the name is worth studying.—Helena (Mont.) Independent.

WHAT A STUPENDOUS LIE!

We hear a farmer say when he reads that John Breider, Mishicott, Wis., grew 173 bushels of Salzer's Silver King Barley per acre in 1896. Don't you believe it? Just write him! You see Salzer's seeds are bred up to big yields. And Oats 230 bushels, corn 260, Wheat 60 bushels, Potatoes 1,600 bushels, Grasses 6 tons per acre, etc., etc.

$10.00 FOR 10 CENTS.

JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10 CENTS stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and get 12 farm seed samples, worth $10, to get a start. [x]

Among Incurables.

"And this one?"

"Ah! that is a hopeless case of water on the brain. He labors under the impression he is a milkman."—N. Y. Press.

An Interesting Item.

By reason of its mileage and location, the Texas & Pacific Railway is the most important of all railway lines in Texas. It traverses the Lone Star State from East to West, through the most progressive towns, great forests of pine, and the broad prairies and well-kept farms, affording the most beautiful scenery all along the line. No other line affords such opportunities for the home seeker or investor to see and enjoy Texas. Cheap lands for all. Low rate Home Seekers' Excursion Tickets on sale at all points in Texas and Louisiana February 16th, March 2nd and 16th, April 6th and 20th, May 4th and 18th.

For a handsomely illustrated book fully describing the wonderful State of Texas, conceded to be the finest publication issued in recent years, send eight cents postage to Gaston Meslier, Gen'l Pass'r & Tkt. Agt., Dallas, Tex.

Beggar (piteously)—"Ah, sir, I am very, very, very hungry." Dyspeptic (savagely)—"Then have the decency to keep your good fortune to yourself. I haven't had an appetite for years."—Tit-Bits.

Groan If You Must.

But also appeal to a means of relief of the torture—if physical—which produces the groan. Rheumatism is a prolific source of agony in its acute inflammatory or chronic forms. But it may be annihilated at its birth with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, unlike the poisons in minute doses often prescribed for it, is perfectly safe. In malarial, kidney, bilious, dyspeptic or nervous ailments the Bitters is a certain source of relief.

There is one thing about a prayer meeting: It lets out at nine o'clock, while a dance keeps going until one or two o'clock in the morning.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and $1.00, all druggists.

It takes a higher degree of courage to be laughed at than it does to be shot at.—Ram's Horn.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

She—"Does the baby take after its mother?" He—"Well, it hasn't begun to talk yet."—Yonkers Statesman.

Icy pavements and bruises give aches and pains. St. Jacobs Oil gives cure, comfort.

Nobody has sympathy for a fat man, though every real fat one needs it all the time.

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. Lotz, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

The man who rides a hobby, thinks nobody else is making any headway.—Ram's Horn.

The Grip of Pneumonia may be warded off with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

The man who knows himself well, will know a good deal about other men.—Ram's Horn.

Cold stiffens a sprained muscle. St. Jacobs Oil warms, softens and cures it.

Too much goodness is as monotonous as too much wickedness.—Atchison Globe.

When bilious or costive eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c, 25c.

The way to get a better position is to more than fill your present one.—Ram's Horn.

Cold breeds a brood of aches and pains. St. Jacobs Oil destroys them.

Won't Keep It Up.

Conductor—Did you see that man with the child?

Driver—No.

"He's the proudest father I ever met. Insisted on paying full fare for the six-months' old boy."—Pearson's Weekly.

—Said Bagaley: "I hear that Newdule sold himself to the rich girl there by his side. Wonder how much he got?" Said Jawkins, as the handsome heiress moved away: "I should say a pretty good figure."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

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Results prove the greatest merit. For a spring medicine there can be no substitute for Hood's Sarsaparilla, because its unequaled record of cures of all blood diseases proves

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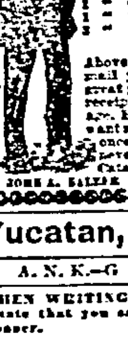

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A. N. K.—G 1647

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For the last 20 years we have kept Piso's Cure for Consumption in stock, and would sooner think a groceryman could get along without sugar in his store than we could without Piso's Cure. It is a sure seller.—RAVEN & CO., Druggists, Ceresco, Michigan, September 2, 1896.

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ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 212.

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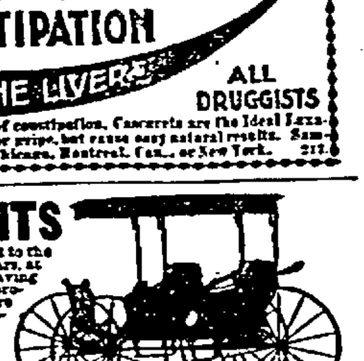
but have sold direct to the consumer for 24 years, at wholesale prices, saving them the dealers' profit. Ship anywhere for examination before sale. Everything warranted. 100 styles of Carriages, 90 styles of Harness. Top Buggies as low as $35. Phaetons as low as $55. Spring Wagons, Road Wagons, etc. Send for large, free Catalogue.



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WOMAN AND HOME.

THE ELECTRIC QUILT.

It Enables Milady to Take a Turkish Bath in the Parlor.

You can take a Turkish bath in the parlor. With the electric quilt which has been invented by Snedekor, the London electrician, and member of the Royal society, you can not only save yourself the expense of a bath ticket, but you can bathe amid all the comforts of home. All you have to do is to wrap yourself up in a quilt, turn on a stopcock and wait. And you do not have to wait long, either. In 20 seconds from the time the stopcock is turned, you are sweltering in a heat of 150 degrees Fahrenheit without steam, without visible sign of heat, and, better than all, without inconvenience to anyone else who may happen to be in the room.

One of the peculiar sights that may be seen in the parlor of a house where the new electric quilt is kept is that of a woman with a thick Turkish quilt around her, taking a Turkish bath, with all the windows of the room open, while persons standing within a foot of her are shivering from the chilly atmosphere outside. The owner of the quilt may also use it as an ordinary bedcovering.

The invention is called the thermogen, but it is a common quilt, all the same. The only difference is, that, in addition to the cotton, wool or eider down of which it is made, there is also a coil of wire. The coil is bent and has many joints, so that it will move freely and in any direction like a coat of mail in olden times. It is embedded in the soft body of the quilt, and through it a current of electricity is permitted to flow. It is this which produces the heat, but the heat is moderated by the layer of material that is between the wearer and the coil wire. The heat is distributed over the person who takes the parlor Turkish bath with uniform strength and from every part of the

TURKISH BATH AT HOME.

quilt. Attachment with the household electric system will give all the current that is needed.

In case the heat is excessive and threatens to scorch the bather, there is a fuse at one end of the quilt which instantly melts at the danger point, and the current is shut off automatically.

Physicians who have tested the new thermogen believe it will be a great aid to them in connection with the operating table. In long operations where artificial means are required to sustain the patient's temperature, instead of hot blankets and hot water now in use, the electric quilt will give a steady and even temperature. It will also be used in cases of chronic rheumatism. The inventor claims for his idea that the household uses for it are without number.

The thermogen will be of the greatest value to persons who have just taken a chill. Sometimes they do this at an hour when it is impossible to obtain hot water, and in any case the heating system of the quilt is said to be more beneficial than water. A man comes home tired and chilled, slips into the quilt and, perhaps, a dangerous illness is averted. It should be the means of saving many lives.

After using the quilt it will be found pleasant to take a cold sponge bath. This can be taken with comfort after the body has been generally heated by the thermogen. There are many too delicate to stand immersion in cold water, still the quilt, it is claimed, will be of value to invalids.—N. Y. Journal.

How Styles Are Originated.

The head of one of the large millinery houses in Paris explained the other day to an inquirer how fashions were originated. His private office is a quaint little place hung with bookshelves, which contain bound volumes of every fashion plate ever printed in Paris. Endless old plates and engravings are included. He took down a book of Louis XVI. plates with the remark: "There are five artists at the head of our 60 workmen, who sit at a table with these Louis XVI. plates before them. They do not copy; they are simply inspired with ideas from looking at these. Then the finished result is put in the showroom to try it on the public."

Creamed Oysters on Half Shell.

Pour in a saucepan a cupful of hot water, another of milk and one of cream; add a little salt. Set into a double boiler until it boils, then stir in two tablespoonfuls of arrow root or corn starch wet with milk. By this time the shell should be washed and buttered and a fine oyster laid within each; clam shells are better. Arrange them closely in a large baking pan. Stir the cream very briskly and fill up each shell with a spoon, taking care not to spill any in the pan. Bake five or six minutes in a hot oven after the shells become warm. Serve immediately.

Simply Impossible.

Dollie—Chollie said he would be on hand to-morrow night, bright and early.

Dora—Well, he may be early, but it will be impossible for him to be here bright.—Yonkers Statesman.

DAINTY LITTLE FANS.

Some Are Beautifully Painted and Most of Them Very Costly.

The most expressive little accessory of a woman's dress is her fan, if she but understands the art of using it. French fans are the most attractive and dainty in design. Size is the important point in the fashion of fans just at present, since they must be very small, and if we go back to the time of our great-grandmothers and resurrect their tiny fans, we will have the proper size for use to-day.

The Empire and Louis Quinze fans are the popular shapes. The sticks are of mother-of-pearl, ivory, tortoise shell, ebony, and violet wood, beautifully enameled and inlaid with gold. Black mother-of-pearl is a novelty this season, and the ornamentation of gold shows off with good effect on the dark background. Despite the small size, these fans display the most perfect specimens of fine painting in Watteau figures, birds and flowers, and the very prettiest mounts are transparent with various designs in silk introduced at the

COSTLY BUT BEAUTIFUL.

top like the one illustrated. The sticks are in black pearl, and the mousseline de soie is black, with black silk at the edge exquisitely painted with cupids and figures in Louis XVI. costumes. Paillettes are distributed over the sticks and all. Fans of white mousseline with fine Brussels lace on the edge and tortoise shell sticks are the daintiest little trifles imaginable. Medallions of silk set in point lace and painted with mythological figures and finished with mother-of-pearl sticks are the modern reproduction of the Louis XV. fan, but in the old days these fans were of parchment or fine leather.

Large sums of money can be invested in this little article of dress, and some of the later imitations of this old style cost from $50 to $1,000, according to the fineness of the workmanship. A fan of green silk painted with violets, with violet wood sticks stained green, is a charming little novelty. Much less expensive are the Chinese fans of fine crepe painted with flowers.—N. Y. Sun.

MISS BAUDET'S EYES.

From Hazel the French Actress Had Them Changed to Black.

Miss Louis Baudet's eyes on her last visit to this country were a light hazel. Now they are a dark, rich brown, which at times deepens into a jetty black. The change in the tint of Miss Baudet's eyes was brought about by Prof. Henri Placide Dumont, the famous Parisian oculist, demonstrator-in-chief at the Paris eye hospital, chief operator at the Ophthalmic institute, and member of many scientific societies. Miss Baudet's hair is a rich, reddish brown. The actress suggested one night to Prof. Dumont that he ought to remedy nature's unkindliness and make her eyes the same color as her hair. So he consented. The operation was simple. Miss Baudet was prepared for it by a three days' bathing of her eyes with liniments which softened the exterior of the "ball." Then followed some days' confinement in a darkened room. Next she subjected her eyes to vapor arising from chemicals, the components of which are only known to the professor. She says she "smoked" her eyes for an hour or more daily for one week. They soon began to change color. Little patches of brown appeared on the clear hazel. These patches spread until the color appeared mottled. Dumont suspended operations for a week, and then resumed them. The "smoking" was continued for three days longer, at the end of which time Miss Baudet's eyes were of the rich hue they are now. She declares that her eyesight is better than ever.

Dr. E. S. Peck, of No. 53 West Fiftieth street, New York, has turned the eyes of animals different colors. He caused a rabbit to have one red and one green eye. He said: "The eyeball is rotated forward by means of forceps, a hypodermic syringe is passed through the back part of the white of the eye containing a weak solution of permanganate of potash, or of yellow or red prussiate of potash, or of nitrate of silver, or of soluble Prussian blue. In a few hours these fluids will have entirely traversed the vitreous humor of the eye and will have passed through the canal outside of the lens and into the anterior chamber in front, and will finally be forced under the colorless external coat of the eyeball. The length of time for such transmission varies in different animals and with different fluids. The usual time spent in these transmissions is from three to six hours in the human eye."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

With a Head of Lettuce.

Chop up a large head of lettuce and stew it with a lump of butter, a pinch of sugar, and 30 drops of Tarragon vinegar. Keep stirring and do not let it burn. Add a teaspoonful of flour, pepper and salt, break in an egg, which stir well. Then pour on some weak broth, allowing two gills per person. If you have not the broth water will do. Lay dice of stale bread in the tureen, add a gill of cream to the potage just before you pour the boiling soup over the bread. Serve.

The Latest Shade of Red.

The new shade of Russian red appears in velvet, cloth and silk and wool fabrics. It is a beautiful dye, between that of a Jaque rose and a deep dahlia color. It is exceedingly becoming to women, both fair and dark, and one of the very best shades that the neutral-toned type could possibly select. The color is so deep that it is not at all conspicuous.

MUSIC AND THE HAIR.

Effect of Vibrations on the Head Covering.

In a recent scientific assemblage a discussion took place upon the influence of sleep in skin diseases. One of the gentlemen who took part stated in his criticism of the paper which had been read that one night as well talk of the influence of music upon the growth of the hair. It would seem that the suggestion of a possible connection thus thrown out in a jesting way has been taken seriously. At least, a correspondent of the Temps has made the discovery that music of certain kinds does in reality prevent the hair from falling, while that produced by certain instruments has the most disastrous effects in causing rapid development of baldness. He finds that while composers are as prone as those who play their compositions upon the piano preserve, if they do not acquire, a luxuriant growth of hair. On the other hand, wind instruments, and especially the cornet and trombone, are fatal to hirsute adornment. The violoncello and the harp keep the hair in pretty well, but the flute cannot be depended upon to preserve a strong growth after the 50th year of age. A number of pianists, including Paderewski, are cited in confirmation of the pronounced influence of piano music. It has been admitted for some time that music has a certain therapeutic worth, and it will be recalled that in September last Dr. Ferrand presented a report to the French academy on the physiological influence of music, pointing out in what ways it could be employed with therapeutic aims. Subsequently Dr. Betzchinsky reported an instance of night terrors in a child of three years, who was cured by having played to it each night music of a calming nature written in a minor key. A test was made after a few nights by omitting the music, and that night alone the child had an attack. It has not as yet been determined just what key is most favorable to the prevention of an early bald state. Probably a reasonable way of settling the disputed point would be to make a few experiments on dogs, thus proving a tolerance for different strains and avoiding the horripilation to which some patients of refined tastes might be subjected. Wind instruments are always dangerous if the hair has not a good hold, while stiff-haired people can stand anything. Possibly a good rule for any musician would be, as soon as he finds his hair falling, that he should cease playing for others.—Medical Record.

DO YOU WANT A BIG GUN?

If You Do, Uncle Sam Can Furnish You One.

Uncle Sam has invited the Soldiers' Monument associations, the grand army posts and municipal corporations of the United States, to have a gun with him.

Uncle Sam is moved to this liberality by the fact that he has on hand at the Brooklyn navy yard a large quantity of big and small guns and cannon balls for which the naval service has no use. Anybody who wants a gun must write to the secretary of the navy.

Most of the guns which Uncle Sam wants to unload are located at the Brooklyn navy yard, but there are a few in the navy yards at Boston and Portsmouth, N. H. It is ordinarily the custom of the government to sell all these things, but congress took the matter in its own hands in this instance and provided that these engines and munitions of war should be given away. Evidently the government wants badly to get rid of them.

There are, all told, about 600 guns, all of which have outlived their usefulness. They are all obsolete weapons, and have been condemned by the ordnance office. None of them are light weight, and the smallest of the old stagers weighs more than 6,000 pounds. Thirty years ago they were considered mighty fine weapons, and their yawning mouths seem capable of dealing enough death and destruction for half a dozen nations. Inventive progress, however, has left him far behind.

They were all of the type that were used during the civil war. They were cast for use during that conflict, and constitute the remnant of the surplus ordnance that the government found itself in possession of when hostilities ceased. From year to year various plans have been suggested to make use of them. They have grown old and rusty in idleness, and now, past all redemption, they can only frown as grim mementos of the days when the nation was on a war footing.

Among this aggregation of old-time thunderers there are 32 13-inch mortars, with 36 mounts. Each of the mortars weighs 17,300 pounds, and each mount weighs 4,000 pounds. The best use, it is considered, to which they can be put is that of ornament at the base of a soldiers' monument or at the entrance to a park. In addition to the mortars there are 200 11-inch guns, of the old muzzle-loading variety, each of which weighs 15,500 pounds. There are, besides, more than 60,000 projectiles, old-time cannon balls.—Boston Globe.

Ideas About Finger Nails.

The Japanese have some curious ideas about their finger nails. One of them is to the effect that they must not be cut before starting on a journey lest disgrace befall the person before he reaches his destination. Neither should they be cut off at night lest cat's claws should grow out. To throw nail parings into the fire is to invite some great calamity. If, while trimming the nails, a piece should fall into the fire the person will soon die.—N. Y. Herald.

Weighing Live Fish.

A visitor at the aquarium who had wondered how they managed to get the weight of a live fish accurately learned that that was really a very simple thing to do. The fish is put into a pail of water which is weighed with the fish in it. Then the fish is taken out and the pail and water are weighed without it.—Chicago Record.

SHATTERED.

The Precarious Condition of Prof. A. H. Nye.

A Prominent Iowa Educator's Painful Experience as Related by Him to a Newspaper Man.

From the Gazette, Cedar Falls, Ia.

The la grippe, that dread disease that had such a run throughout this country three or four years since, hit many who were previously in robust health, with shattered constitutions and seemingly confirmed invalids.

Prof. A. H. Nye, living at No. 2500 Olive Street, Cedar Falls, Iowa, was among the number left in a precarious condition by the disease. No strength, feet and limbs badly swollen, in fact, almost helpless. Prof. Nye is a native of New York State, having come west in 1856—a healthy, robust man. He is a school teacher by profession, having served as county superintendent of schools of this (Black Hawk) county several terms, and he has the respect of all with whom he comes in contact. His helpless condition called forth the sympathy of the entire community. He tried the best medical skill procurable, and spent most of his ready means in the vain endeavor to recover his health, and had about given up completely discouraged. He had stopped taking medicine, being fully convinced in his own mind that there was no help for him, and that he would have to spend the balance of his days as an invalid, a burden to family and friends. Some one who had heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, spoke to him about them and urged him to give them a trial. His poor success with eminent physicians made him skeptical and he had no faith in what was called proprietary medicine, and would not listen to this advice for some days. The friend being persistent, however, and having faith in the Pink Pills, would not let up, until he had finally prevailed upon the sufferer to send for a box, which he reluctantly did, and after receiving them decided to give them a fair trial. The first box relieved him in a surprising manner; yet he was not convinced that it was the medicine that had helped him, but the weather, which had turned pleasant, and did not send for a further supply until he was again about as bad as before taking the pills. Then he concluded he would make another trial, and took three boxes, and to-day is nearly if not quite as well as before the attack of la grippe. It is needless to say he cannot say too much for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, for people who have been left in poor health from la grippe or any other cause. Anyone wishing to test the validity of this letter can write Mr. Nye, No. 2500 Olive Street, Cedar Falls, Iowa, and he will cheerfully recommend the medicine, and state his condition before and after using.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Mamma—"I don't see why you call Daisy Martin selfish. I think she is a very nice little girl." Ethel—"Oh, mamma, but she is selfish! She's always at the head of the class, and she won't let any of the rest of us get ahead of her."—Harper's Bazar.

In every section of this country there is more or less land lying idle and bringing the owner but little in the way of revenue. As the country gradually becomes more thickly settled, taxes on real estate grow higher and the burden from carrying unproducing or waste land more irksome. It is good business to make every foot of land yield something to help bear its share of the expenses of the farm. This may be done in several ways. That land which is too wet for the plow may be ditched or tile drained, and thus be brought under cultivation and production. A more difficult task will be encountered, however, in clearing up timberland, in removing trees, stumps, grubs, etc., etc. For this purpose several machines have been put upon the market, but none are better than that made by the Milne Manufacturing Co., 743 Eighth St., Monmouth, Ill., a thoroughly responsible firm, whose advertisement appears in this paper. They manufacture the Hawkeye Grub and Stump machine in several sizes, and guarantee it to pull stumps or grubs, and to pull up trees of ordinary size. This machine, unlike others, does not need to be moved for every stump, but will clear out a circle of two acres at one sitting. Write this firm for catalogue, circulars, prices, etc.

It is entirely superfluous to tell people that you are getting old; you show it.

"Star Tobacco."

As you chew tobacco for pleasure, use Star. It is not only the best, but the most lasting, and therefore the cheapest.

A telephone at a business office is not for social messages.—Atchison Globe.

Easy to have rheumatism. Just as easy to get rid of it with St. Jacobs Oil.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The degree of every man's manhood is determined by how much he says so to himself.—Ram's Horn.

With cold neuralgia increases. With St. Jacobs Oil it decreases and is cured.

A jury of ravens would not be long in deciding that a linnet could not sing.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c.

People really ought to have better sense than they have.—Atchison Globe.

Frost-bites are like burns and scalds. All are cured by St. Jacobs Oil.

Railroad men will not dance except at a "grand ball."—Atchison Globe.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

A baby in a buggy is a good thing, but no man likes to push it along.

HIS IS THE TIME of year .. .. when men .. and women .. become weakened by .. the weather, and run down generally. .. .. The first parts that the weather affects are the kidneys. The urea is not thrown off, but is forced back upon the lungs, and disease results—caused by weakness of the kidneys.

HERE IS ONLY ONE SURE WAY known to medical men for promptly checking troubles of the kidneys and restoring these great organs to health and strength, and that is by the use of

WARNER'S Safe Cure

It has stood the test of time; it has saved thousands of lives; it has restored millions of sufferers to health; it has done what was never done, never attempted before; it has made men stronger and healthier; it has made women brighter and happier; it stands alone in all these qualities. Do you not think it would be wise for you to use it and thus avoid the dangers of the season? Insist upon having it.

Large bottle, or new style, smaller one at your druggists.

Pill Clothes.

The good pill has a good coat. The pill coat serves two purposes; it protects the pill, enabling it to retain all its remedial value, and it disguises the taste for the palate. Some pill coats are too heavy; they will not dissolve in the stomach, and the pills they cover pass through the system as harmless as a bread pellet. Other coats are too light, and permit the speedy deterioration of the pill. After 30 years exposure, Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills have been found as effective as if just fresh from the laboratory. It's a good pill with a good coat. Ask your druggist for

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

More pill particulars in Ayer's Curebook, 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

The Waverley Bicycle

$100 A marvelous example of skillful workmanship—The only bicycle with absolutely true bearings.

$60 Saving in cost of machinery and labor enables us to furnish '97 patterns of Waverleys, improved and perfected, for $60.

Catalogue free from us or the dealer.

INDIANA BICYCLE CO., - - Indianapolis, Ind.

HAWKEYE GRUB AND STUMP MACHINE

Works on either Standing Timber or Stumps. Pulls an Ordinary Grub in 15 Minutes. Makes a Clean Sweep of Ten Acres at a Time. A man, boy and a horse can operate it. No heavy chains or rods to handle. You cannot longer afford to pay taxes on unproductive timber land. Illustrated catalogue Free, giving prices, terms and testimonials. Also full information regarding our I. X. L. GRUBBER, IRON GIANT GRUB & STUMP MACHINE, 2-HORSE HAWKEYE and other appliances for clearing timber land. MILNE MFG. CO., 743 8th St., Monmouth, Ill. Address Milne Bros. for Shetland Pony Catalogue.

PICKED UP ON BROADWAY.

A True Incident.—A woman was picked up in the street in an unconscious condition and hurried to the nearest hospital. On examination her body was found to be covered with sores caused by the hypodermic injection of morphine.

This mere wreck of a woman had once held an honorable and lucrative position in a large publishing house in New York. Her health began to fail. Instead of taking rest and medical treatment, she resorted to the stimulus of morphine.

The hospital physicians discovered that her primary trouble was an affection of the womb, which could readily have been cured in the first stages.

If, when she had felt those severe pains in the back, the terrible headaches, the constant sense of fullness, soreness and pain in the pelvic region, she had used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, it would have dissolved and passed off that polypus in the womb, and to-day she would have been a well woman sitting in her office.

Why will women let themselves go in this way? It seems passing strange that a woman like this one, so highly educated, and so well placed, should have depended on morphine, instead of seeking a radical cure.

There is no excuse for any woman who suffers—she need not go without help. Mrs. Pinkham stands ready to help any woman; her address is Lynn, Mass. Write to her; it will cost you nothing. In the meantime get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at the nearest drug store. The following letter from one of your sisters will encourage you:

Mrs. Bertha Lehrman, No. 1 Erie St., 27th Ward, Pittsburg, Pa., writes to Mrs. Pinkham: "I can hardly find words with which to thank you for what you have done for me. I suffered nearly seven years with backache and sideache, leucorrhœa, and the worst forms of womb troubles.

"Doctors failed to do me any good. I have taken four bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and one box of Liver Pills, and used one package of Sanative Wash, and now can say I am well and have been steadily gaining flesh; am stouter and heartier now than I have been for years. I am recommending your Vegetable Compound to my friends. Again I thank you for the good health I am enjoying."

We Want Your Mail Order Business... To help secure it, would like you to have our Illustrated Catalogue which will be issued very shortly. By it you will obtain some idea of the many lines we carry, and of the low prices that have made

DONALDSON'S Glass Block Store MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

A household word in the Northwest. This Catalogue, like everything connected with our business, we have tried to make perfect, interesting and helpful. Nothing is it that we have not in stock—for we are not a supply store, but a Dry Goods Department Store.

Your name and address, and 5 cents to cover cost of postage, will secure for you this very superior Catalogue.

SMOKE YOUR MEAT WITH KRAUSER'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE. CHAS. E. KRAUSER & BRO., MILTON, PA.

$5 per 100 collecting $6 per 1000 for distributing circulars and samples. Select territory at once and send 10 cents for outfit, blanks, particulars and instruction books to begin. The M. M. Pub. Co., Berkshire Springs, Mass.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

Cheap Sales

Are getting common now, everybody is trying them.

But they are good for the people all the same. Some are more genuine than others, but if you are careful and know a little about goods you can really buy cheap these days—but if you don't know much about goods, then take our advice and trade at a reliable store—a store that keeps reliable goods and sells them at all times at reasonable prices—a store that employs honest salesmen, who will serve you well and could not be paid to do otherwise. That's the kind of salesmen employed at the CASH DEPARTMENT STORE—and this store is known throughout Northern Wisconsin for good, reliable merchandise at reasonable prices. And now we offer a reduction on BOYS' CLOTHING. You can be sure these reductions are from our already low prices. You will do well to visit this sale.

Boys' Knee Pants Suits—age four to fifteen years—made of all wool fabric in fancy grey mixture—with double seat and knees and is really worth double the price asked $2.48

Boys' Knee Pants Suits—three to fourteen years, made of best imported woolens—fancy mixtures—newest and nobbiest pattern—actually and positvely $3.00 values, during this sale $1.98

Bear in Mind our boys' suits are sold on a guarantee—A new suit gratis if the seams rip—All seams are protected and taped—sleeves with double elbows—pants extra large, double [illegible] equal and are to be found in endless variety too numerous to mention at the Casn Department Store. Would be pleased to have you call and see them even though you do not intend to purchase this week.

Cash Department Store

312, 314, 316 Brown Street,

Rhinelander, - Wisconsin.

We give you every advantage offered you by any house and that of Price in addition.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

MR. WICKS.

[CONTINUED.]

coldness in his voice when he said:

"I am going to walk into town to make inquiries, and I hope to goodness that we shall find Mr. Wicks safe and sound somewhere."

All this time Sylvia had been leaning against the doorpost with her hands behind her back, but at this moment she suddenly ran forward, with a little cry of joy.

"Oh, Mr. Wicks, my sweet little Mr. Wicks, you are safe after all."

Very slowly and with extreme dignity a small fox terrier walked beneath the tall trees toward the house. With head erect he looked from side to side, but no sooner did he hear Sylvia's voice, that well known voice, than his whole attitude changed in the twinkling of an eye. His ears sank down flat; his little stump of a tail wagged frantically. He gave one sharp, delighted bark, and then flew toward Sylvia and positively wriggled with glee.

"Well, Mr. Wicks, here you are at last," cried Sylvia, taking the puppy up in her arms and caressing him. "You've grown a little, I think," she remarked thoughtfully, "and you are just as beautiful as ever; but, dear Mr. Wicks, how did you get here all alone without the carriage?"

And Mr. Wicks tried hard to explain in his own peculiar way all about his strange journey.

Jack gave a deep sigh of relief. So this was Mr. Wicks.

"Now, Mr. Cherryton, you must acknowledge that all we said was true. Isn't he handsome? And he proves himself clever to have found his way here," and Sylvia looked up at Jack with large, wide open blue eyes.

"You and my aunt will both be glad to hear that I have been completely taken in," said Jack, laughing. He was so delighted to find that Mr. Wicks was not a man that he felt pleased with everybody and everything. "And," he continued, "I think Mr. Wicks is perfectly beautiful."

"There, do you hear that, Mr. Wicks?" said Sylvia.

Mr. Wicks evidently saw that Jack was speaking of him, and he wrinkled up his little nose, no doubt to acknowledge the compliment.

"Don't you admit his lovely dark eyes?" asked Sylvia.

"Very much indeed," was the reply, but Jack was thinking that he infinitely preferred blue.

"Have you ever beaten him, Miss Druce?" There was a slight twinkle in Jack's eye.

"Beaten him? Of course not. I have brought him up by kindness. When he's naughty, I talk to him seriously and caress him."

"Lucky dog," thought Jack, and he did not again refer to the beatings.

Then he hurried away toward the town to report the robbery of his aunt's jewels to the police.

* * * * * *

The following day Mr. Wicks was missing.

He had risen early before breakfast and had been enjoying all by himself the delights of amateur poaching. He never remembered having such fun before. He had chased cats in town, but never rabbits, and now as he returned home panting and with his tongue hanging out he suddenly saw just in front of him little brown things running among the grass. These were Jack's young pheasants.

Mr. Wicks stood still, with ears erect. Then there, and there, and there, and in a moment six little corpses lay in the grass, and it was at this juncture that Mr. Wicks was discovered.

Jack looked sorrowfully at his dead pheasants that he had so carefully nurtured and fed upon eggs and other luxuries, then wrathfully at their destroyer.

"Come here!" cried Jack, who was really angry. "Come here, sir!"

Mr. Wicks rolled over on his back and looked up pathetically with his great brown eyes. This attitude of penitence had always touched Sylvia's heart, but to his horror it had no softening effect upon Jack, for he was seized by the scruff of the neck and flogged—flogged until he howled at this untoward treatment. Sylvia, also in search for Mr. Wicks, heard his cries and arrived on the scene just in time to see the chastisement.

"Mr. Cherryton, Mr. Cherryton! How dare you?" she cried in a choking voice. "Oh, my sweet Mr. Wicks, what have you been doing?" Then, turning to Jack: "How could you beat him? How could you be so cruel? You should have asked my leave first." And with the most charming little pout imaginable she picked up Mr. Wicks, tucked him under her arm and walked sedately back to the house.

Jack followed humbly.

"I'm most awfully sorry, Miss Druce," he began.

"Poor Mr. Wicks!" said Sylvia, hardly noticing the apology. "I could hear his cries a mile off."

"A mile, Miss Druce?"

"Yes, quite a mile," maintained Sylvia, not caring how much she exaggerated on Mr. Wicks' behalf.

"Won't you allow me to carry him?" asked Jack. "He's not very light."

"No, thank you," Sylvia answered, with a very decided tilt of her chin.

Then Jack turned away and went back to his pheasants.

"The coming of Mr. Wicks," he said sadly in a voice that was full of despondency, "has been a huge mistake. Sylvia hates me for beating him, and I—well, I am the most wretched of mortals."

CHAPTER II.

THE GOING.

Miss Cherryton took the loss of her jewels more calmly than most people would have done, probably because it was her nature to take events quietly and comfortably, just as they came. She also had implicit faith in the police and never doubted the speedy recovery of the jewels.

But, strange to say, she seemed really concerned about the loss of her pheasants. She said repeatedly to Jack, "How very provoking!" and at last made up her mind that Mr. Wicks ought to go back.

Now, the truth of the matter was that Miss Cherryton disliked dogs extremely. She was afraid of them, and it was only on account of her great fondness for Sylvia that in a weak moment she had allowed Mr. Wicks to be sent for, and the death of the pheasants gave her a tolerably good excuse for Mr. Wicks' dismissal.

"Miss Druce will be dreadfully disappointed," pleaded Jack, who saw in his aunt's decision an opportunity for making some atonement to Sylvia for having punished Mr. Wicks. "There is, I believe, great truth in the proverb, 'Love me, love my dog,'" he said consolingly to himself.

"Sylvia, dear," said Miss Cherryton a little later, "I am afraid Mr. Wicks is too young to be here, and—and I am sorry to say that I think it would perhaps be better if he went back."

"Oh, Miss Cherryton!" exclaimed Sylvia, opening her blue eyes wide with astonishment. "I am sorry if he has been troublesome, but I thought you liked him a little, and he does love the country so. Won't you let him stay just a little longer?"

"My dear, such pretty pleadings ought to soften my heart, but mine is a hard heart."

"Look here, aunt, I'll guarantee that Mr. Wicks eats no more pheasants. I will take him under my special care, if Miss Druce will allow me. I'll lick him into shape. No, no, I mean caress him till he becomes the best, most obedient, tractable, delightful dog in the world. You positively mustn't refuse, aunt. Think how Miss Druce will miss Mr. Wicks."

"And how Mr. Wicks will miss Miss Druce," added Sylvia.

"And," continued Jack, "though he has devoured young pheasants we shall all miss him."

But Miss Cherryton shook her head and remained firm through all these arguments.

"Never mind, Miss Druce," said Jack cheerfully after Aunt Matilda had left the room. "I'll try again. Mr. Wicks mustn't be banished if we can help it."

"Thank you," said Sylvia demurely. "Mr. Wicks will be grateful. "And now, Mr. Cherryton, if you have really nothing better to do, come and give me another golf lesson."

Jack ran into the hall and seized his golf bag, saying that it was the best thing he could do.

"Not quite," retorted Sylvia, laughing. "The very best thing that you could do would be to persuade your aunt to let dear Mr. Wicks stay."

"And so I will," exclaimed Jack with great earnestness.

"How serious," said Sylvia, glancing quickly at him, and then there was a pattering of feet and panting behind them. It was Mr. Wicks.

"How nice! We shall have an audience. Mr. Wicks has come to look on," said Sylvia, holding out her cleek for the dog to jump over.

But Jack thought differently. "I'm afraid we shall find it quite impossible to play if he does look on," he suggested.

"And why?"

"Oh, because he'll stand behind you just when you're going to hit, or come in front and get killed, and many other things."

"Very well," said Sylvia, with a shade of annoyance in her voice. "Rather than that Mr. Wicks should lose his walk I'll give up golf, and please, Mr. Cherryton, will you take my clubs back to the house? Thank you."

And at that moment Jack felt that he positively hated Mr. Wicks.

"Come along, Mr. Wicks, dear," cried Sylvia gayly.

Jack said never a word, but stood staring after Sylvia as she walked away with Mr. Wicks by her side, and his old enemy—jealousy—raged within him.

Two or three days passed by. Sylvia seemed just as devoted as ever to her dog, and Jack became more and more gloomy and silent.

"Mr. Wicks must really go tomorrow," said Miss Cherryton, looking at her morose nephew. "My dear Jack, for goodness' sake say something, do something," she cried, jumping up and bustling about the room. "But don't sit there so solemn and sphinxlike."

"Send him away, aunt, send the dog away. But what am I saying? Keep him, I mean, oh, keep him. Miss Druce is so devoted to him." And Jack flung himself out of the room.

"Well," laughed Miss Cherryton, "young men are strange creatures, especially when they are in love. Nevertheless, I shall send the puppy away."

Jack strolled out of the house in the cool of the evening. In his state of mind the rooms seemed oppressively hot. Again and again he asked himself if Sylvia cared for him, but he could find no answer, and the tall trees, waving their branches in the night breezes, seemed to sigh in sympathy with him.

He walked slowly across the soft, velvety lawn and out of the garden into the long grass of the park. He looked up at the starlit heavens and at the faint pink light just above the horizon, but the silent beauty of the evening made him the more sad.

At this moment there was a sharp little bark of delight, a rustling in the grass, and Mr. Wicks came dancing at Jack's side.

"Go home," cried Jack, pointing to the house. "Go home. What are you doing out here?"

Most dogs would have slunk away with their tails between their legs, but Mr. Wicks looked up solemnly at Jack and almost seemed to speak the words, "Why are you angry with me?" then held up a little paw, as if to ask forgiveness, and a stump of a tail wagged pleadingly.

Presently, without any apparent reason, Mr. Wicks began to growl.

Close by, on a slight rising of the ground, were three old oaks, veterans, gnarled and weather beaten. Toward these Mr. Wicks trotted slowly; then he stopped, put his head on one side, listened and growled again, and, scampering toward one of the oaks, barked furiously.

Jack whistled, but Mr. Wicks seemed engrossed in gazing up into the tree.

Then a strange thing happened. The branches of the old oak were pushed roughly to one side, and a man, leaping down from the tree, looked rapidly around him and ran with might and main across the open ground. Like the wind, Mr. Wicks, followed by Jack, was after him, had reached him, and then there was a yell of pain, for Mr. Wicks had used his weapons with good effect. With a volley of oaths and curses, the tramp dropped a square parcel he had been carrying, and then the stick that he held in his other hand fell with a heavy thud, and with just the faintest little cry Mr. Wicks relaxed his hold and rolled over on his back.

The burglar ran for his life.

Jack knelt down at Mr. Wicks' side, called the dog by his name, and the recovery of the jewels seemed nothing to him now. Mr. Wicks opened his eyes slowly, and very feebly he tried to lick Jack's hand. There was a world of understanding in those glorious eyes, then the light flashed out from them, and Mr. Wicks' merry, brief career was over.

* * * * * *

Two figures were walking slowly toward the three old oaks. The twilight was deepening, there was the same pink glow on the horizon and the same soft breezes whispering among the trees as on that evening when Jack had walked alone, jealous and miserable. But now there was a change.

"Yes, Jack," murmured Sylvia, "I was very fond of my dear, heroic little Mr. Wicks, but all the time"—

"Yes, and all the time?" asked Jack eagerly, while he drew nearer.

"I loved far, far better"—

And the three old oaks caught the words "Mr. Jack."—Argosy.

Look over the new line of candies at Bronson's.

Watch the candle in Bronson's window. How long will it burn?

Cross-cut saws gummed at the Rhinelander Iron Co. A new apparatus for this purpose enables us to put old saws in first-class shape. tf.

Lawrence Doyle has slabs, and hard-wood for sale. Those wishing anything in the wood line can leave orders at Crane & Fenelon's and he will attend to them.

We want one good man (having horse), as a permanent superintendent for Oneida County, to attend to our business, on salary. Must send along with application, strong letters of recommendation as to honesty, energy and ability. First-class man only. State occupation. Address P. O. Box 1672, Phila., Pa.

A six months subscription to any Chicago or Milwaukee daily paper will be given free to the person who makes the nearest guess to the number of hours the candle in the window of C. C. Bronson & Co's. store will burn. The second best guess will receive a years subscription to any dollar magazine; third, Palmer Cox latest book "Brownies Through the Union". Each person making a five cent purchase is entitled to one guess.

Notice.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for assessor for the Town of Pelican and respectfully solicit the voters' support. J. A. GERMOND.

Very Low Rate Excursions to the West and South.

On March 16, April 6 and 20, the North-Western Line will sell Home Seekers, excursion tickets, with favorable time limits to numerous points in the West and South at exceptionally low rates. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western Railway. 3t-al

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Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

After having been confined to the house for eleven days and paying out $25. in doctor bills without benefit, Mr. Frank Dolson of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., was cured by one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm costing 25 cents and has not since been troubled with that complaint. For sale at the Palace Drug Store.

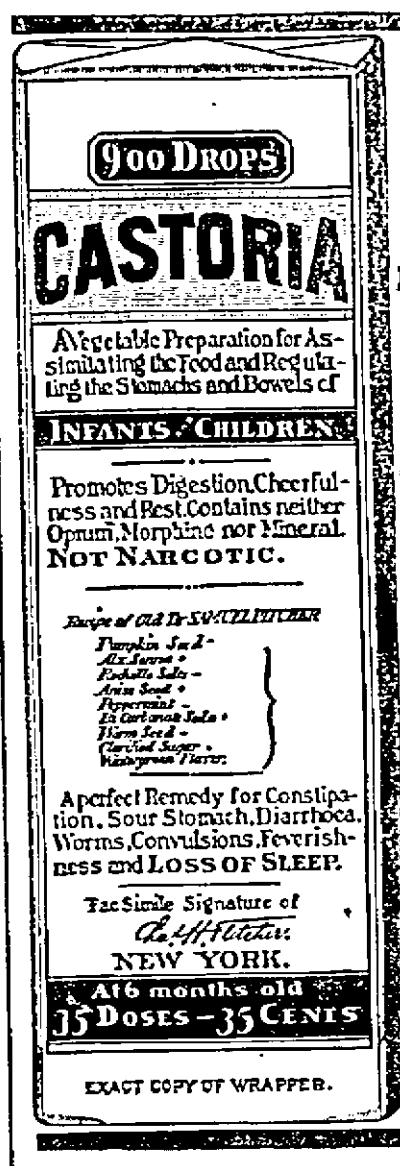
Notice of Examination.

The spring examination for certification of teachers for Oneida county will be held in the High School room, city of Rhinelander, Thursday and Friday, April 1 and 2, 1897. The standings necessary to secure a certificate at this examination are as follows: First grade, 80 per cent., Second grade 75 per cent., Third grade 65 per cent. No standing will be accepted on any paper written which falls below 55.

Those intending to write at this examination should give careful attention to the Manual, Patricks Pedagogics, Wisconsin Constitution, and local geography. All should come prepared to do hard work. No favors will be shown any applicant. No certificate will be granted unless honestly earned, and to no person under 18 years of age. State questions will be used. Applicants must come provided with pen, ink and paper, and the one dollar fee.

F. M. MASON, Co. Supt.

Dated Rhinelander, Wis., Feb. 1, '97.
M1-4w.



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher. IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Dangers of the Grip.

The greatest danger from La Grip is of its resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for la grippe, we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that this remedy is a certain preventive of that dread disease. It will effect a permanent cure in less time than any other treatment. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale at the Palace Drug Store.

Notice of Drawing Jurors.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of March, 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day at my office in the Court House, in the city of Rhinelander, Oneida County, Wisconsin, I shall, pursuant to law, proceed to draw the names of Thirty-Six (36) persons to serve as Petit Jurors at the next General Term of the Circuit Court for said Oneida County, commencing on the First Monday after the First Tuesday in April, 1897, being the 12th day of the month.

Dated March 3, 1897.

E. C. STURDEVANT,
Clerk of Circuit Court.
2t-m4-11 Oneida County, Wis.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
COUNTY COURT FOR ONEIDA COUNTY.

Notice is hereby given that at a Special Term of the County Court to be held in and for said County, at the Probate Office in the City of Rhinelander in said County on the 2nd Tuesday, (being the 13th day) of April A. D. 1897 at 10 o'clock a. m., the following matter will be heard and considered:

The petition of George A. Cressey, of the City of Rhinelander, in said County for the appointment of George A. Cressey or some other suitable person as guardian of the person and estate of Daisy E. Cressey, of Rhinelander in said County alleged to be the minor adopted child of said petitioner. By order of the Court.

Dated March 9, 1897.

JAS. W. MCCORMICK,
4t-m11-a1 County Judge.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ATTORNEYS.

ALBAN & BARNES,
Attorneys at Law.
Collections promptly attended to.
Office in Merchants State Bank building.

MILLER & McCORMICK,
Attorneys at Law.
Collections sharply looked after.
Office over First National Bank

L. J. BILLINGS,
Attorney & Counselor.
Rhinelander, Wis

WALKER & WALKER,
Attorneys at Law.
Office on Davenport Street.
Rhinelander, Wis

PAUL BROWNE,
Attorney at Law.
Collections a Specialty.
Rhinelander, Wis

A. W. SHELTON,
Attorney at Law.
Special attention paid to homestead law and contests.
Rhinelander

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
of Rhinelander.
Capital and Surplus $80,000.
Interest Paid on Time Deposit
Bank Corner Davenport and Stevens Streets

MERCHANTS' STATE BANK,
Capital $50,000. Surplus, $30,000.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Brown Street Rhinelander, Wis

PHYSICIANS.

T. B. McINDOE,
Physician & Surgeon,
Rhinelander, Wis
Office Corner Brown and Davenport streets.

F. L. HINMAN,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office in Hinman Building, opp. Post Office.
Night calls answered from residence—Hinman Building, Davenport st., 2nd floor.
Rhinelander, Wisconsin

J. A. WHITING,
VETERINARY : SURGEON
And DENTIST.
Office at Joslin & Chafee's Livery.
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Transients will find it to their advantage to give this house a trial.
Rates, - - One Dollar per Day

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.